

**JPRS-KAR-85-038**

**5 June 1985**

# **Korean Affairs Report**

**KULLOJA**

**No. 11, November 1984**

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5 June 1985

**KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT**

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No. 11, NOVEMBER 1984

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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**THE UNITARINESS OF IDEOLOGY AND LEADERSHIP IS THE SOURCE OF OUR PARTY'S INVINCIBLE MIGHT**

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 2-6

[Text] The glorious Korean Workers Party is an invincible revolutionary party that has realized the unitariness of ideology and leadership.

The invincible might of the party of the working class lies in the unitariness of ideology and leadership. The party of the working class is the advance guard of the revolution organized of vanguard fighters of the masses of working people such as the workers and peasants. If the party is to successfully carry out its lofty mission and duty in the difficult and complex struggle of realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, the entire party must thoroughly arm itself with one ideology and move in unison under unitary leadership. If various kinds of alien ideologies and factional tendencies are tolerated within the party of the working class, such a party cannot perform the mission and role as general staff of the revolution, as political leader of the masses of people and will become unable to sustain its very existence. This is a stark truth the history of the communist movement bears vivid testimony to.

To say to insure the unitariness of ideology and leadership bespeaks making none but the leader's ideology prevail in the party and establishing the revolutionary discipline and order whereby the entire party moves in unison under the leader's leadership. The guiding ideology of the party of the working class is none other than the leader's ideology, and the center of leadership is none other than the leader. Apart from the unitariness of the leader's ideology and leadership the unity of ideological will of the party of the working class and its combat might are unthinkable. Holding the leader's ideology as the unitary guiding ideology and moving in unison under the leader's unitary leadership is where the characteristic of the party of the working class is, where the source of its invincible might lies.

Our party, by brilliantly solving the question of thoroughly insuring the unitariness of the leader's ideology and leadership, possesses an invincible might.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The entire party thoroughly arming itself with the chuche ideology and all party members positively upholding the leadership of the party is where the source of the invincible might of our party is, where the decisive guarantee for all of our victories is." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 397)

Our party is a monolithic combat force that has firmly realized the purity of ideology and unity of action.

Today within our party is thoroughly established the revolutionary ethos to breathe and think only in accordance with the ideology and intent of the party and the leader, and firmly prevailing is the steely discipline and order whereby the entire party moves in unison under the unitary leadership of the great leader and the Party Center.

That the unitariness of ideology and leadership of the great leader and the Party Center has been thoroughly insured represents the most precious achievement scored in our party construction.

The unitariness of ideology and leadership which has been realized in our party, because of being insured on the highest standard, possesses an invincible might.

The might of the unitariness of ideology and leadership is determined by the height on which it has been realized. The unitariness of ideology and leadership will come to reach the highest standard and display an invincible might when all party organizations and party members uphold and follow the party and the leader with a true heart and unanimously breathe and unanimously take steps in unison.

Today the unitariness of ideology and leadership which has been realized in our party rests on the absolute trust of all of the party members in the party and the leader.

Without upholding and following the party and the leader with a true heart it is impossible to insure the unitariness of ideology and leadership in the party on a high standard. None but the party where all party members hold the ideology of the leader, the ideology of the party as a firm world view and uphold the leadership of the party and the leader with loyalty can possess an invincible might and go forward to victoriously lead the revolutionary struggle and construction task. By some sense of obligation or by some administrative measures it is utterly impossible to genuinely realize the unitariness of ideology and leadership in the party.

To firmly believe in the party and the leader, to live every minute of life solely for the sake of the party and the leader, to forever walk the one road of loyalty following the party and the leader is the indeflectible faith and will of our party members. Our party members, infinitely trusting the party and the leader who bestow the reward and glory of living on them and bring them a bright future, are staunchly moving forward along the road the party and the leader teach, even if mountains and bogs stand in the way.

Our party members, who through life have learned by experience with all their hearts the greatness and sagacity of the party and the leader, are entrusting all destinies altogether to the party and the leader, and they are going forward to uphold with loyalty the ideology and leadership of the party and the leader wherever, whenever. Today's prideful realities wherein the entire party has achieved a pure complete whole based on absolute loyalty to the party and the leader, and based on this invincible strength, is vigorously stepping up the revolution and construction, energetically prove that the unitariness of ideology and leadership being insured in our party is indeed an invincible one that has been realized on the loftiest height. This is a great achievement which occupies the most brilliant place in the Korean communist movement of more than half a century, and a precious gain that has been won amid the arduous struggle for the construction of a revolutionary party.

The unitariness of ideology and leadership that has been realized in our party, again because it has been brilliantly carried on from generation to generation, possesses an everlasting life force.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is not one that is attained in one generation but a long-term task that is carried out through many generations. Therefore, the unitariness of ideology and leadership of the leader who has charted the revolutionary cause must necessarily be carried forward from generation to generation. It is none but the unitariness of ideology and leadership which is carried forward and consolidated and developed from generation to generation that can have an everlasting life force and come to display an invincible might, whatever the circumstances.

The unitariness of ideology and leadership that has been achieved in our party is the brilliant continuation and development of the precious tradition created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The party's cause gets energetically pushed forward through the struggle to carry forward the unitariness of ideology and leadership of the leader, and in the process, the party comes to brilliantly defend its revolutionary character from generation to generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting it forth as one of the most important questions to insure the unity of ideological will and unitariness of action of the party ranks throughout the course of founding our party and leading our revolutionary cause to victory, has sagaciously led all party organizations and party members in the struggle for the realization. Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Korean communists, always holding the immortal *chuche* ideology as a definite guiding principle of work and life and energetically launching the struggle against all kinds of factional and alien elements, have thoroughly realized ideological purity and thoroughly insured the unity of action in the party. It is precisely through this process that the unitariness of ideology and leadership has been realized and the brilliant tradition of consolidating and developing it has been created, and precious experience has been gained in it.

Our party, by brilliantly embodying this precious tradition and experience from generation to generation, is thoroughly carrying through the ideology

and intent of the Party Center in all areas of party construction and party activity today.

At present our party work and party activity are being conducted thoroughly in accordance with the ideological will of the Party Center, and under the unitary guidance of the Party Center the revolution and construction are being energetically pushed forward. Today's realities wherein the unitary guidance of the Party Center is being firmly insured show that for our party, the question of carrying forward the unitariness of ideology and leadership of the great leader from generation to generation has been brilliantly solved.

That the unitariness of ideology and leadership of the Party Center has been firmly realized in party work and party activity constitutes a firm guarantee which makes it possible to ceaselessly strengthen and develop ours into a chuche-oriented party and attain from generation to generation to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It is precisely because of this that the unitariness of ideology and leadership which has been established in our party possesses an everlasting life force even as time passes and generations change.

To have realized the unitariness of ideology and leadership in the party on a high standard and made it to have an everlasting life force constitutes an immortal revolutionary achievement scored by our Party Center in going forward to accomplish the great task of construction of a chuche-oriented party.

With a view to realizing the unitariness of ideology and leadership our Party Center, above all setting forth the revolutionary guideline for more thoroughly establishing the unitary ideology system of the party to suit the mature demands of the developing revolution, has been sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Establishing the unitary ideology system of the party is the basic line of our party construction. Insuring the unitariness of thought and leadership within the party is an intrinsic demand of the party of the working class. This is realized through the task to establish 'the unitary ideology system of the party.'" (Book "The Korean Workers Party Is a Chuche-Oriented Revolutionary Party That Has Inherited the Glorious 'T.D.' Tradition," p 21)

Establishing the unitary ideology system of the party has its objective in realizing the unitariness of leadership by making the ideology of the leader unitarily prevail in the party and insuring ideological unitariness and by making the entire party move in unison in accordance with the order and directive of the leader. Only by establishing the unitary ideology system of the party is it possible for the entire party to become a living organic body of breathing and moving in unison in accordance with the ideology and leadership of the leader.



In order that the party may exist as a political weapon to realize the ideology and leadership of the leader and unswervingly defend its revolutionary character as the leader's party, it is imperative throughout the period of activity of the party to go forward to ceaselessly deepen the task to thoroughly arm the entire party with the ideology of the leader and realize the unitary leadership of the leader.

Our party, tightly grasping it as the basic line of party construction to establish the unitary ideology system of the party, has been energetically launching the struggle for the realization. Here, what has epoch-making significance is that principles were set forth for the first time for establishing the unitary ideology system of the party to suit the demands of the developing revolution in the 1970 when conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology came up in the forefront.

The ideological unitariness of the party gets realized solely based on the ideology of the leader. The new principles set forth by our party for establishing the unitary ideology system of the party, by enunciating the question for all party organizations and party members in turning the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, into their faith and our leader's teachings into their credo, has created a firm guarantee which makes it possible to realize the unitariness of our leader's ideology in the party on a new higher level.

As a result that this principle has been thoroughly embodied under the sagacious leadership of our party, all party organizations and party members have come to arm themselves more thoroughly with the chuche ideology, and the chuche ideology system has come to be established in the party more firmly than ever before.

The unitary ideology system of the party is the ideology system of the leader, and at the same time, the leadership system of the leader. This being so, to make the entire party move in unison in accordance with the order and directive of the leader constitutes one of the basic questions arising in establishing the unitary ideology system of the party.

In the new principles enunciated by our party for establishing the unitary ideology system of the party is importantly pointed out precisely the matter to observe the principle of absolutism and unconditionality in executing the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and establish a strong revolutionary discipline and order whereby the entire party moves in unison under the unitary leadership of our leader.

As a result that this principle set forth by the Party Center has been thoroughly implemented, our party has become a complete whole of action moving under the unitary leadership of our great leader and able to firmly defend its revolutionary character as the leader's party.

Through the struggle to implement the new principles for establishing the unitary ideology system of the party our party has been strengthened and developed into a force of loyalty thinking and acting solely in accordance

with the intent of the party and the leader, the entire party firmly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

To have made it possible in this way to realize the unitariness of the ideology and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on a new higher level constitutes one of the great achievements scored by our Party Center and an important factor that has made it possible to display to the hilt the invincible might of our party as a chuche-oriented revolutionary party.

In order to realize the unitariness of ideology and leadership in the party, our Party Center has also been sagaciously leading the task of laying organizational and ideological foundations of the party.

The mission of the party of the working class lies in attaining the leader's revolutionary cause, the socialist and communist cause. In order that the party may defend its revolutionary character from generation to generation and acquit itself fully of its lofty mission, it must go forward to conduct with a view to the future the task to consolidate the party, the task to consolidate the foundations of the party. Only by thoroughly laying the organizational and ideological foundations of the party which make it possible to firmly realize the leader's ideology and leadership from generation to generation is it possible to go forward to consolidate and develop the party into the leader's party forever even as time passes and generations change, and attain to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader.

To thoroughly lay the organizational and ideological foundations of the party and go forward to insure the unitariness of ideology and leadership in the party from generation to generation is a basic question arising in carrying forward the revolutionary cause.

To consolidate the foundations of the party is a lofty task to thoroughly defend the unitariness of the leader's ideology and leadership from generation to generation. This essentially is a struggle to firmly insure the unitariness of ideology and leadership of the party infinitely faithful to the leader's cause.

Only by strengthening the party in organizational and ideological terms and thoroughly laying the foundations is it possible to resolutely protect and defend the ideology of the party and firmly realize the leadership of the party for the revolution and construction, establishing an orderly work system and revolutionary discipline partywide for moving under the unitary guidance of the Party Center.

In order to consolidate like bedrock the organizational and ideological foundations of the party, our Party Center, setting forth the guideline for deepening indoctrination work designed to thoroughly organize the cadre ranks with functionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader and establish the revolutionary discipline in the party, enhance the view of the organization and strengthen party life among party members and nurture their faithfulness to the party, has gone forward to implement it, setting all party organizations

in motion. Thus, with the *chuche* ideology held as the guiding principle and based on faithfulness to the party and the leader, the unity of ideological will and revolutionary solidarity of the party ranks have been realized on a new higher level, and the might of the party has been consolidated into the invincible.

As a result that the struggle has been launched energetically to organize the core strength of the revolution to suit the demand for laying foundations of the party, the cadre ranks have been further strengthened with functionaries infinitely loyal to the party.

Today in our party the steely discipline is firmly in place for the entire party to move in unison under the leadership of the Party Center. The discipline established in our party is a voluntary discipline resting on the absolute trust of all of the party members in, and their infinite loyalty to, the Party Center. It is precisely because of this that the discipline of our party possesses a great vitality.

Through the struggle to thoroughly lay the organizational and ideological foundations of the party the revolutionary ethos has been thoroughly established in our party to unconditionally embrace and thoroughly implement the guideline of the party to the end. All of our party organizations and party members, embracing the guideline of the party as an absolute truth and displaying an infinite sacrificial spirit and devotion, are unconditionally and thoroughly implementing it without the deflection of a fraction of an inch.

This shows that today in our party sound organizational and ideological foundations have been laid which make it possible to go forward to strengthen and develop the party forever into a *chuche*-oriented revolutionary party and a guidance system has been thoroughly established and put in place which makes it possible to brilliantly carry forward and develop the *chuche* revolutionary cause. Herein lie the invincible might of our party and the decisive factor of our revolution pressing hard on the heels of the enemy.

Today, to have realized the unitariness of ideology and leadership on the highest standard is the greatest achievement scored by our Party Center in the construction of a *chuche*-oriented revolutionary party, and constitutes an immortal achievement that will be shining long together with the history of the Korean communist movement.

To deeply learn by experience this achievement scored by our party and defend it to the end is the lofty duty of all party organizations, functionaries, and party members today.

Ours is a great party which sagaciously leads the cause of conversion of the whole society to the *chuche* ideology with unique ideotheoretical activity and awesome revolutionary practice. Apart from the ideology and leadership of our party neither the victorious advance of our revolution nor the happy tomorrow of our people are thinkable.

All party organizations, by explaining and propagandizing in depth among party members and working people our Party Center's greatness and absolute leadership

authority and precious struggle achievements, must strive to make them unswervingly trust the party and go forward to more loftily uphold the unitariness of ideology and leadership of the party.

What is important in more thoroughly insuring the unitariness of ideology and leadership of the Party Center is for all functionaries and party members to positively learn from the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the young communists who fought at the dawn of the Korean revolution.

At the dawn of the chuche revolution, when our revolution which had been experiencing nothing but failures, twists and turns, was getting on the track of sovereignty, the young communists, by loftily revering the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the guiding star of the nation, as the unitary center for unity and solidarity and protecting and defending with their lives the ideology and leadership of our leader, set the noble example of a genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionary. This indomitable revolutionary spirit of the young communists constitutes a genuine model for upholding and following the party and the leader with a true heart and defending the revolutionary cause to the end.

All party organizations, by deepening indoctrination work among party members and working people to learn from the noble example of the young communists and bringing up all of them as the Kim Hyok, as the Ch'a Kwang-su of the '80s, must make the entire party and the whole society filled to overflowing with the revolutionary ethos of forever loftily upholding the ideology and leadership of the party.

The unitariness of ideology and leadership in the party gets realized importantly through the struggle to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the party ranks. Running through the entire course in which our party has been consolidated and developed is the struggle to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the party ranks like bedrock, and precisely in this process, the unitariness of ideology and leadership in the party has been realized more thoroughly.

Party organizations, by thoroughly arming party members and working people with the precious experience of our party gained in the course of struggle against all kinds of alien and anti-party currents gnawing at and destroying the unity and solidarity of the party, must strive to make them, without wavering in the least whatever the adversity, resolutely protect and defend the party and go forward to defend the purity of the party and of the revolutionary force to the end. When doing so it will be possible to more thoroughly defend the unitariness of ideology and leadership that has been realized in our party, and go forward to forever glorify the immortal achievements scored by our party.

By always keeping deeply engraved in our hearts the achievement of the Party Center that has realized the unitariness of ideology and leadership on a new higher level and by sharing life and death alike with the party to the end we shall go forward to energetically hasten the victory of our revolution.

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CSO: 4109/609



## THE METHODOLOGY OF RECOGNITION AND REMOLDING ENUNCIATED BY THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 7-12

[Article by Pak T'ae-chun]

[Text] The immortal chuche ideology is a matchless philosophical thought that has enunciated for the first time the general methodology of recognizing and remolding the world.

In order that man may work out his destiny, he must launch the activity to recognize and remold the world, and to that end, must abide by a correct methodology. Only by abiding by a correct methodology which is the guiding principle for activity, can people properly set the goal and method of action to suit their demands and interests and go forward to precisely recognize and remold the world, and successfully work out their destiny. From this, people have deep interests in establishing a scientific methodology.

As the domain of people's activity to recognize and remold the world is diverse, so is the methodology of activity. But, however diverse the content and method of people's activity, there is a general methodology which must be invariably maintained in all recognition and remolding activities.

The viewpoint and stand toward the world enunciated by philosophy are precisely the general methodology which must be maintained in recognizing and remolding the world.

The viewpoint and stand toward the world are the attitude of man toward the world, and as such, constitute the basic starting point of people's thinking and activity. If viewpoint and stand are different, people's mode of thinking and mode of activity become different, and in consequence, the result of recognition and remolding activities also becomes different. Therefore, the viewpoint and stand toward the world constitute the general methodology which must always be embodied wherever, whenever, in all recognition and remolding activities.

Only if a philosophy enunciates the concept of the world and at the same time the viewpoint and stand toward the world which are the general methodology of

recognizing and remolding the world, can it satisfactorily perform its mission as a science providing people with the world view and elucidating the method to work out their destiny.

The chuche ideology, setting forth the question of a general methodology for recognizing and remolding the world as one of the central questions which the philosophy must solve, has provided a profound scientific elucidation of this question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The chuche ideology calls for thinking out everything with man at the center and making it serve for the sake of man. To think out everything with man at the center and make it serve for the sake of man is the most general methodology which must be maintained in recognizing and remolding the world." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 473)

The general methodology which must be maintained in recognizing and remolding the world that the chuche ideology has enunciated for the first time is one that makes everything thought out with man at the center and makes it serve for the sake of man.

To say to think out everything with man at the center and make it serve for the sake of man means to place man in the first and foremost place and view and approach all objects and phenomena in terms of relationship with man, and make everything of nature and society serve to realize man's independent aims and demands. Put another way, it means to hold the viewpoint and stand to approach the world with man at the center. That it is the man-centered viewpoint and stand is where the basic characteristic of the chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world lies.

The chuche viewpoint and stand that approach the world with man at the center is the most general methodology which synthesizes the methodological principle and demand that must invariably be maintained wherever, whenever, in recognizing and remolding the world.

The man-centered viewpoint and stand hold two basic contents, two basic dimensions. One is that of approaching the world starting from the interests of man, the master of the world, and the other is that of approaching the change and development of the world with the activity of man, the remolder of the world, as the basics.

If the first dimension of the man-centered viewpoint and stand is the viewpoint and stand that must be observed in establishing the objective of the activity to recognize and remold the world, the second dimension is the viewpoint and stand that must be observed in successfully conducting the activity to attain the objective. If the former mainly bears on the question of enhancing the position of man in the world, the latter bears on the question of enhancing the role man plays in remolding and transforming the world.

The man-centered viewpoint and stand, a part of the basic content of the general methodology for recognition and remolding, are that of approaching the world starting from the interests of man.

To say to approach the world starting from the interests of man means to approach all objects and phenomena of the world from the standpoint of making them serve even better for the sake of man. Put another way, it means to evaluate all questions arising in recognition and remolding with the interests of man as the criteria, and make all activities to recognize and remold the world conducted so as to bring a result favorable to man.

The viewpoint and stand to approach the world starting from the interests of man are based on the master's position man occupies in the world. Inasmuch as man is the master of the world, instead of stopping at viewing all objects of the world simply as objective beings existing outside the human consciousness, it is imperative to approach them from the standpoint of making them serve even better for the sake of man, the master of the world.

Even in building but one house and constructing but one factory, to think and act to make them more functional and convenient for people, and even in viewing but one underground resource and one natural scenic beauty, to always think and act how to make them even better serve man, the masses of people, are precisely the viewpoint and stand to approach the world starting from the interests of man, the master of the world.

The viewpoint and stand to approach the world starting from the interests of man, the master of the world, are being brilliantly embodied in all the lines, policies, and activities of our party. It is because of this that the line and policy of our party enjoy the absolute support of the masses of people and are being successfully implemented by their heightened revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness.

The viewpoint and stand to approach the world starting from the interests of man are the most correct methodology for recognition and remolding.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"All objects of the world come to have value only insofar as they serve for the sake of man. Therefore, to approach the world from the standpoint to make them serve even better for the sake of man constitutes the most correct viewpoint and stand toward the world." (Book "On the Chuche Ideology," p 13)

What makes it the most correct methodology for recognition and remolding to approach the world starting from the interests of man lies above all in that it is altogether in accord with the basic objective of activity to recognize and remold the world.

Man's activity to recognize and remold nature and society is a goal-conscious activity, and in consequence, it begins with setting the goal prior to activity.

Man acts for his own sake. For man to recognize and remold the world has the objective not in and of itself but in making everything of the world serve to realize the interests of man.

Inasmuch as man's recognition activity and practical activity are diverse, all these activities have the concrete objectives of their own. Man, whose inherent nature is the independent stand and attitude, has the demand to live freely, casting off all manner of constraint, and such basic demand is also reflected in the objectives of recognition and remolding. From this, the basic objectives of recognition and remolding lie in making their subject, man, obtain the knowledge, means of livelihood, and living conditions essential for enjoying an independent and creative life.

The viewpoint and stand to approach the world starting from the interests of man, because these are completely in accord with such basic objectives of recognition and remolding and comprehensively embody them, constitute the most correct general methodology firmly guaranteeing success in recognition and remolding.

Only by making everything serve the interests of man is it possible to score a brilliant success in recognition and remolding activities, enhancing people's revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness.

What makes the viewpoint and stand of approaching the world starting from the interests of man the most correct methodology to recognize and remold the world also lies in that these comprehensively embody the precise criteria for evaluating all the objects and phenomena of the world.

If man is to recognize and remold the world and turn it into serving for his sake, there have to be the criteria for evaluating the objects and phenomena of the world. The criteria for evaluating all the objects and phenomena of the world are precisely the interests of man. The most precious in the world is man, and there is nothing more precious than the interests of man in the world. The criteria for evaluating all the objects and phenomena of the world which are the targets for recognition and remolding, are the interests of man, and everything of the world comes to have value only when it serves for the sake of man. Objects and phenomena which are harmful and negative to realizing the interests of man cannot have value.

The viewpoint and stand to approach the world starting from the interests of man are completely in accord with the precise criteria for evaluating the targets for recognition and remolding, and make it possible to turn the world into a world for the sake of man. Herein lies the ground that this viewpoint and this stand constitute the most correct methodology for recognizing and remolding the world.

The chuche ideology scientifically enunciates the basic requirements in observing the methodology of recognition and remolding to approach the world starting from the interests of man.

The basic requirement in maintaining the methodology of recognition and remolding to approach the world starting from the interests of man is first of all that of putting it in the forefront as the supreme principle to protect the independent rights and interests of man in all activities to recognize and remold nature and society.



Because man, a social being, holds the independent stand and attitude as his inherent nature, as his life, the basic interests of man lie in defending his independent interests and his independent rights guaranteeing them.

In order to approach the world starting from the interests of man, it is imperative to put it in the forefront as the supreme principle to protect man's independent rights and interests and thoroughly embody them in all questions arising in recognition and remolding ranging from determining the objectives and targets of the activity for recognition and remolding to creating the means and methods and evaluating the results. Only when so doing is it possible to solve successfully without tilting the difficult and complex questions arising in the process of recognition and remolding and confidently move recognition and remolding forward in the direction of making them serve even better for the sake of man.

Next, the basic requirement in maintaining the general methodology of recognition and remolding to approach the world starting from the interests of man is that of subordinating everything to realizing man's independent aims and demands.

Man's independent aims and demands are man's inherent aims and demands, and in consequence, these express the genuine basic interests of man. Therefore, only by subordinating everything to realizing man's independent aims and demands will it become possible to genuinely realize the basic objectives of recognition and remolding activities.

In order to subordinate everything of the world to realizing man's independent aims and demands, it is imperative to comprehensively remold nature and society and turn them into an environment and conditions insuring man's independent and creative life. Man's independent aims and demands grow ceaselessly bigger. This being so, in order to comprehensively and completely realize them, it is imperative to ceaselessly deepen and develop the activity to recognize and remold nature and society.

Thus, the chuche-oriented viewpoint and stand to think out everything with man at the center and make it serve for the sake of man come to make all questions arising in recognition and remolding solved and objects and phenomena evaluated, starting from the interests of man. Precisely because of this, the chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world constitute the most correct viewpoint and stand which make it possible to scientifically recognize and revolutionarily transform nature and society and go forward to work out the destiny of the masses of working people through goal consciousness.

Another part of the basic content of the man-centered viewpoint and stand, the general methodology of recognition and remolding enunciated by the chuche ideology, is that of approaching the change and development of the world with the activity of man, the remolder of the world, as the basics.

To say to approach the change and development of the world with the activity of man as the basics means to approach the change and development of the world from the standpoint that only by the active role of man does the world get

turned into a world for the sake of man. Put another way, it means to grasp the law of movement of the world with emphasis on enhancing the role of man and go forward to positively launch the activity to remold and transform the world, maximally mobilizing the strength of man himself.

The viewpoint and stand to approach the change and development of the world with man's activity as the basics are based on the role of man, the remolder of the world. Man is the remolder of the world, and the world is remolded only by man in a manner favorable to man. Inasmuch as the world is remolded by man, it is imperative to approach the change and development of the world with man's activity as the basics, not stopping at acknowledging that the world changes and develops in accordance with its own objective law.

All the tasks to recognize and remold nature and society beginning with the task to build a factory, manage and operate it, have their success determined by how the active role of man, the subject of making recognition and remolding, is enhanced.

Our party, by launching all tasks always with emphasis on enhancing the active role of man, the remolder of the world, has brought about ceaseless leap forward and innovation in the revolution and construction, and been able to score great factory and brilliant success.

That our people, vanquishing the technically and numerically superior U.S. imperialists, won the great victory of the Fatherland Liberation War; that in our country, which the American scoundrels ranted would never be able to rise up again in a hundred years, postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction were admirably carried out in no more than a few years, thus energetically showing the true grit of the Korean once again; that overcoming all kinds of trials under the circumstances of 1956-1957 when the internal and external situations were so complex, it was possible to bring about a great revolutionary upswing in socialist construction and demonstrate the glory of chollima Korea before the whole world--all these were the brilliant fruits of the revolutionary leadership of our party which, always believing in the strength of the masses of people, enhanced their active, creative role in every way.

The viewpoint and stand to approach the change and development of the world with man's activity as the basics are the most correct methodology for recognition and remolding of the world.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The world comes to be transformed into a world for the sake of man only by the positive activity of man. Therefore, to approach the change and development of the world from the standpoint of man's active activity to goal-consciously remold nature and society to suit his demands constitutes the most correct viewpoint and stand toward the world." (Ibid., p 14)

What makes the viewpoint and stand of approaching the change and development of the world with man's activity as the basics the most correct methodology

for recognition and remolding of the world lies first of all in that man is the unitary being who possesses the creative strength capable of remolding the world. Man is the unitary creator capable of remolding and transforming the world, and the most developed and energetic being who possesses the creative strength capable of acting goal-consciously.

Man realizes his independent demands relying on his own creative strength. There is no strength mightier than man's creative strength in the world. Man, the outstanding product of the developing material world, unlike other life forms living in adaptation to the objective world, possesses the creative ability to remold the world to suit his intentions. It is man who develops science and technology and so is man who manufactures mighty material and technical means capable of remolding the world. Man, based on his life demands and his scientific recognition of the world, goes forward to launch his goal-conscious activity to remold nature and society. The world comes to be turned into a world for the sake of man only by the active and positive activity of man. Therefore, only by approaching the change and development of the world with man's creative strength as the basics is it possible to actively approach the change and development of the world with confidence that it is possible to actively grasp the movement of objects and remold nature and society in a manner favorable to man.

Because not only does man demand the remolding of the world, but the world is remolded by man possessing creative strength, the viewpoint and stand to approach the change and development of the world with man's activity as the basics constitute the most correct methodology guaranteeing success in recognition and remolding.

What makes approaching the change and development of the world with man's activity as the basics the most correct methodology for recognizing and remolding the world also lies in that the world is remolded into a world for the sake of man only by the active activity of man.

To say that man is the remolder of the world does not mean that the world is spontaneously remolded into a world for the sake of man. The subject of recognizing and remolding the world is man. Only by the active function of man is recognition achieved, and through his practical activity the world is remolded. If, without actively launching the activity of recognition and remolding, man were to hope for the remolding of the world in a manner favorable to man, the world would never be remolded into a world for the sake of man. Only by approaching the world from the standpoint that the world is remolded into a world for the sake of man only by the active role of man is it possible to go forward to step up the process of change and development of the objective world, enhancing the role of man, the decisive factor in remolding and developing the world, and strengthening his active activity. Therefore, the viewpoint and stand to approach the change and development of the world from the standpoint of man's active activity constitute the most correct methodology for recognition and remolding.

The chuche ideology scientifically enunciates the basic requirements in maintaining the methodology of recognition and remolding to approach the change and development of the world with man's active activity as the basics.

Here, an important priority requirement is that of holding it as the first process to nurture man into an even more energetic being in all activities to recognize and remold nature and society.

The task to recognize and remold nature and society is an awesome and enormous task, a very difficult and complex task. In carrying out the enormous and complex task of recognition and remodeling, it arises as an important question what to begin with and to which major attention must be directed.

The man-centered methodology enunciates for the first time that all tasks to recognize and remold nature and society must always begin with nurturing man as energetic being and directing priority attention to the task to indoctrinate and remold man.

In recognizing and remodeling the world, subjective and objective factors function. But inasmuch as it is man who recognizes and remolds the world, it hinges altogether on how its subject, man, is nurtured into a more energetic being. In recognizing and remodeling nature and society, it goes without saying that objective conditions, too, perform important functions. Depending on whether the objective conditions are favorable or unfavorable, conditions favorable to the activity of man who recognize and remolds nature and society can be created, or unfavorable conditions can prevail. But the active and basic factor in the activity of recognition and remodeling is through and through the chuche factor--man. Man can, with his strength, ripen immature objective conditions, and avoiding objective conditions unfavorable to him, create favorable objective conditions. Therefore, in all activities to recognize and remold the world it is imperative to always look first into man who recognizes and remolds nature and society before looking into objective conditions, and give definite priority to the task over all others to nurture man into a more energetic being possessing an independent ideological consciousness and creative ability.

A basic requirement in maintaining the general methodology of recognition and remodeling to approach the change and development of the world with man's activity as the basics is also that of going forward to solve, by the method of enhancing man's creative role, all questions arising in recognizing and remodeling nature and society.

In order to successfully carry out the task to recognize and remold nature and society, it is imperative to abide by a correct method. The methods of recognition and remodeling are concrete and diverse depending on the characteristics of the targets and the given conditions, but it is imperative always to adhere to it as the basic method to set people in motion and enhance their creative role. Needless to say, in recognizing and remodeling the world, material and technical means such as the tools of production and experimental machinery, equipment and supplies play a big role. But the material and technical means are manufactured through and through by man, and they can display their might only if operated by man. Apart from the creative role of man, material and technical means cannot be manufactured nor can they function. Therefore, however big the role of material and technical means, they cannot surpass the creative role of man. Precisely herein lies the



ground that enhancing the creative role of man constitutes the basic method, the key method, to solve all questions arising in recognizing and remolding nature and society.

Thus, the viewpoint and stand enunciated by the chuche ideology to approach the world with man at the center are the most correct methodology completely in accord with the law of the world being ruled and remolded by man, and a consummate methodology even containing the principled requirements in recognizing and remolding the world.

With a monolithic system of the man-centered, chuche-oriented methodology provided by the chuche ideology, one of the component parts of the philosophical world view has come to be developed for the first time, and the most correct road of actively approaching the world has come to be opened up.

The man-centered viewpoint and stand to approach the world energetically encourage and inspire people to struggle, with an intense awareness that they are the masters in command of the world and their own destinies, to independently, creatively, consciously remold the world and work out their own destinies.

This bespeaks the fact that the chuche viewpoint and stand to approach the world with man at the center are the genuine revolutionary viewpoint and stand and the most correct methodology enunciating the basic method to work out the destiny of man, the masses of people.

Truly, the man-centered chuche methodology is a methodological guiding principle possessing an inexhaustible strength capable of successfully solving all the theoretical and practical questions arising in recognition and remolding, and for the masses of people who have long been subjected to all kinds of contempt and mistreatment, opens up a wide road which makes it possible for them to become the genuine masters in command of the world and their own destinies and go forward to remold the world and work out their own destinies.

By holding the general methodology enunciated by the chuche ideology for recognition and remolding as the guiding principle of our activity, we shall go forward to energetically step up the sacred task to remold nature and society and social beings in accordance with the demands of chuche.

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CSO: 4109/009

## INDOCTRINATION IN FAITHFULNESS THROUGH HISTORICAL REVOLUTIONARY SITES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 13-17

[Article by Chon Sung-min]

[Text] Samjiyon County where Paektu Mountain, a sacred mountain for the revolution, is located, is a historic land which is permeated with the immortal revolutionary achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In our Samjiyon County are located the historical revolutionary battlefields such as the Ch'ongbong bivouac, Konch'ang bivouac, Pegaebong bivouac, Samjiyon, and Mup'o bivouac, where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left imperishable trails, personally commanding a large unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland in the dark period when the national suffering reached its peak, and bestowed on the people a firm faith in the restoration of the fatherland. Samjiyon county, a highland county, has today been organized into a great open-air museum of the revolution, and in this county, once called a mountainous hinterland where day laborers used to eke out a precarious living, has been erected an ideal communist community. That Samjiyon County has been organized into a powerful stronghold for indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition and that it has achieved a watershed transformation represents a brilliant embodiment of the farsighted plan of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and prideful fruits of his energetic guidance intent on long glorifying the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for ten thousand generations to come.

It is the stern will of our party to hand down to ten thousand generations to come the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's glories-filled revolutionary history and immortal achievements through the historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites and go forward to nurture party members and working people into revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to our leader.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, early on putting it in the forefront as the basic question in protecting the party and the revolution to indoctrinate party members and working people and the younger generation in the revolutionary tradition, enunciated the concrete task and methods in order to organize the

historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites, and has since been sagaciously leading this task. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, unfolding a farsighted plan for organizing the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution in the whole area of Paektu Mountain into a great open-air museum of the revolution, directed detailed guidance and great solicitude so as to make the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution in Samjiyon County organized into a sanctuary for indoctrination in faithfulness. By the energetic guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who, visiting Samjiyon on several occasions, gave his administrative guidance, an epic monument has been erected majestically centered around the bronze statue on the lakeside of Samjiyon of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever victorious iron commander, the peerless military strategist who led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory, and the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution in the county have been admirably constructed into a powerful sanctuary for indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition.

Today the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution in Samjiyon County shine brilliantly as testament to history that will hand down the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's glories-filled revolutionary struggle history to ten thousand generations to come and extol the benevolence of our party. To have such a powerful stronghold for indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is the great pride of our people, and to live here is the unsurpassed glory of all of our party members and working people.

To ceaselessly strengthen indoctrination work through the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution is becoming one of the most important tasks facing the Samjiyon County Party Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Yanggang Province party organization must indoctrinate the masses in such revolutionary tradition. The whole party of ours must carry forward the revolutionary tradition achieved by the sacrificial struggle of the Korean communists and indoctrinate the masses in its spirit." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 12, p 289)

The Samjiyon County Party Committee, loftily upholding the guideline of our party and energetically launching mass indoctrination work through the historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites, has brought about a new turnaround in party ideological work and in the process, come to gain precious experience.

Our experience shows above all that only by planning and coordinating organizational work so as to enable party members and working people to make field trips to the historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites on a regular basis is it possible to score success.

To indoctrinate party members and working people in faithfulness to the party and the leader is one of the most important duties of all party organizations and party functionaries.

In our Samjiyon County are located numerous historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites in a wide area ranging from Mubong workers' district to the east along the Paektu canyons to the communication workers' district to the south. The historical revolutionary sites here represent a great record, a vivid canvas of the history of the revolutionary activities and struggle achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has been leading our revolution to victory over a long period from that day of the anti-Japanese revolution to the present.

Indoctrination through such historical revolutionary sites, by indoctrinating party members and working people with historical facts and artifacts, possesses a great influencing power. Therefore, relative to the characteristics of our county with such historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution, the county party committee has directed deep attention to planning and coordinating the work for the people of the county to make field trips and visits.

Thoroughly on the stand of the guideline of our party for conducting the work of field trips to the historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites on a planned, organized basis, the county party committee has planned and coordinated organizational work so as to have all working people make field trips on a regular basis to the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution in the county such as Paektu Mountain.

Here, the task into which we put great efforts was that of formulating the annual ideological work plan in such a way as to enable the people of the county to make field trips to the historical revolutionary sites and of substantially helping all party organizations thoroughly execute it.

The county party committee has normalized the task to go down to the organs, enterprises and farms, schools and streets at the beginning of every year and ascertain in detail the targets for field trips by the stratum, by the occupation, and concretely established the plan for field trips and visits on a countywide basis, to suit the characteristics of their work.

Difficult though it was to substantially establish the annual ideological work plan in such a way as to enable the people of the county to receive indoctrination through the historical revolutionary sites on a regular basis, what was more difficult and arduous was thoroughly executing it. Our Samjiyon County is subject to snowfall for more than half a year, and temperatures in the winter are in the 40 degrees below zero. Therefore, without planning and coordinating organizational work it is impossible to substantially conduct on a regular basis the field trips and visits projected in the annual ideological work plan.

It happened at the beginning of this year when the state-operated P'ot'ae General Farm was organizing and conducting the task for field trips and visits. For this big farm which consists of six sub-farms and many shops, it was no easy thing by any means to make it possible for the targets for field trips without exception to visit the historical battlefields and historical sites



of the revolution in the county before the farming season. Functionaries of the county party committee, going down to the field, concretely consulted with the functionaries of the primary-level party committee of the farm all questions arising in conducting field trip work such as the question of insuring the necessary means of transport and established practical measures, and planned and coordinated organizational work so as to enable the responsible functionaries of the farm and sub-farms to take the lead in substantially conducting visits in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas. In this way it was possible to enable the targets of the farm for field trips without exception to visit the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution within the planned period and in the process, to learn deeply by experience the lofty revolutionary achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The county party committee conducted organizational work in such a way as to enable not only the agricultural workers but also the loggers and raftsmen, the youth and students, and street people's neighborhood unit members to make field trips and visits to suit their characteristics, and on the other hand, energetically pushed the lecturers of the historical site branch to visit work sites and neighborhoods and substantially conduct indoctrination work with the contents of historical revolutionary sites.

Such organizational work of the county party committee aimed at strengthening indoctrination in faithfulness through the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution has made all of the people of the county deeply engrave in their hearts loyalty to the party and the leader, and lifted the work up to the standard to enable them to widely explain and propagandize the contents of the historical revolutionary sites in our county to the people coming from all over the country for a visit.

The realities show that just because there are historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution, faithfulness to the party and the leader does not spontaneously grow higher among people but that only if party committees thoroughly plan and coordinate organizational work can the historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites admirably perform the role as a powerful base for indoctrination in faithfulness.

One of the important experiences we have gained in conducting indoctrination in faithfulness through the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution is also that of going forward to ceaselessly improve the method and form of indoctrination to suit the background and preparedness level of the members making field trips and visits.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Party organizations, instead of merely completing the form of faithfulness indoctrination, must substantially conduct it, and instead of emphasizing any one side of it, broadly conduct it with various contents and diverse methods."  
[No bibliographic reference given]

The historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution in our county are different in contents from one another, and the travel distances of field trips to each historical battlefield and historical site are not equal either. Success in indoctrination work through the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution in the county could be firmly guaranteed precisely by a correct indoctrination method alone. Put another way, only by conducting indoctrination work searching a new form and method which are consistent with the demands of the masses and the characteristics of the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution, was it possible to make people more deeply learn by experience the greatness of our respected and beloved leader and our party.

But in the past period, in many cases by substituting general explanation and lecture alone for mass indoctrination without taking into account the preparedness level and characteristics of the targets, it failed to have the thoughts and contents of the historical sites broadly and deeply understood among people. Without overcoming such deficiencies, it was impossible to highly display the superiority of ideological indoctrination through the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution, and ultimately, it even produced the phenomena of conducting, merely as a matter of common event, the task of field trips to the historical revolutionary battlefields and visits to the historical revolutionary sites.

Timely seizing such question that arose in indoctrination work through the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution, functionaries of the county party committee, personally going down to the field, held consultative meetings and sought out the form and method of indoctrination consistent with the targets and the environment, and organizing workshop, put great efforts into generalizing them widely.

First of all we have directed deep attention to making functionaries of the historical site branch basically improve their lecture method.

The county party committee has gone forward to establish measures aimed at improving the form and method of lecture such as making the lecturers, smashing the old conventional framework for conducting indoctrination work only with one set of lecture notes in a stereotyped way, explain to the workers and peasants in narrative form in a manner easy to understand the contents, and to the students, with the question-and-answer method to suit their preparedness level, in a manner to enable them to deeply understand the contents of the historical sites.

Under the guidance of the county party committee, the Ch'ongbong Management Station of Historical Revolutionary Battlefields applied the method of lecture combining the historical facts with vivid data centered around the trees etched with imperishable slogans left behind by the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters such as the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Chong-suk. Again, the Management Station of Historical Revolutionary Battlefields of the Paektu Mountain Secret Camp, combining general lectures and explanatory lectures by the targets according to the artifacts, to suit the characteristics of daily field trips of long distances involved, has introduced

the method to organize the field travelers to live in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas throughout the period of staying at camps, on the one hand, and organize and conduct every evening supplementary lectures on the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution.

Indoctrination through the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution can be more substantially conducted only if not only the method of lecture is ceaselessly improved but the work of field trips and visits is organized using various forms and methods.

Bespeaking this well is our experience in field trips to the historical revolutionary battlefields using various forms and methods, such as the annual ski-borne march between Samjiyon and Paektu Mountain we have organized in recent years.

It happened in February this year when a ski-borne march of more than 200 participants was being organized.

The deputy principal of Samjiyon Boys' Higher Middle School, climbing Pegaebong every evening together with his family, learned skiing skills, and came to join the ski-borne march between Samjiyon and Paektu Mountain together with his family of eight. Climbing Paektu Mountain to the top, this family vowed to live brilliantly generation after generation, sharing destiny with our party to the end, as loyal chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries. Such loyalty was the unanimous faith and will of all participants in the ski-borne march.

The county party committee, again organizing a rally of pledge on the lakeside of Samjiyon in May last on the occasion of the 45th year of the repeated march into the fatherland of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, made the participants keep more firmly engraved in their hearts unswerving loyalty to go forward to give their all solely for the sake of the party and the leader as did the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters protect and defend our respected and beloved General with their lives becoming the bulwark, the shield.

That at the same time the county party committee, taking the opportunity of every statewide holiday and commemorative day, organized commemorative lectures, announcement of research papers, and meetings for film appreciation in combination with the contents of the historical revolutionary sites in the county and also had indoctrination work launched briskly through literary and art activities had important significance in heightening faithfulness to the party and the leader among party members and working people and making them deeply engrave in their hearts the pride and honor of living and working in Samjiyon.

Life energetically proves that going forward to substantially organize and conduct lectures, field trips and visits using various forms and methods is where a firm guarantee for enhancing the efficacy of faithfulness indoctrination through the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution is

and that precisely only by solving this question can the county party committee which is located amid the historical revolutionary battlefields go forward to successfully conduct ideological indoctrination work to suit its own characteristics.

It is one of the important experiences our county party committee has gained that only by conducting indoctrination work through the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution in close combination with revolutionary practice is it possible to deeply implant loyalty to the party and the leader in party members and working people.

Indoctrination work through the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution has its important objectives in heightening the loyalty of party members and working people to the party and the leader and energetically stepping up the revolution and construction.

The county party committee, by conducting indoctrination work through the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution in close combination with the struggle to implement the teachings of the great leader and the guideline of the party, has positively led party members and working people in highly displaying their loyalty to the party and the leader through the process of successfully carrying out the revolutionary task.

In particular, the county party committee has guided the party members and working people of the county to organize, to suit the specific conditions, various kinds of symposiums such as meetings and rallies of pledge to announce, in combination with their basic revolutionary task, the impressions they gained in the course of visiting the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution, and made the party functionaries direct deep attention to conducting indoctrination work through historical revolutionary sites, in close combination with revolutionary practice.

It happened at the end of last year when lumber production was being energetically stepped up.

Functionaries of the county party committee and functionaries of the historical site branch, who went down to the shops of the Yi Myong-su Forestry Station, as they operated together with the loggers mechanically-driven saws to cut the timber, took the opportunity of a break for rest to stage an artistic sketch, a paean to the immortal achievement of a brilliant victory won by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the operations to march into the fatherland, personally commanding a large unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army once again crossing the Yalu, and also impressively explained to them the contents of the historical revolutionary sites in Samjiyon County. Moved by the energetic political propaganda and economic agitation by the functionaries of the county party committee and the lecturers of the historical site branch, the working class, reaffirming their firm determination to implement without deflection the militant task set by the party, went forward to energetically step up lumber production, overcoming blizzards of snow and savage cold. With indoctrination work through the historical revolutionary sites conducted in close combination with the



fulfillment of the revolutionary task, the shops of the Yi Myong-su Forestry Station such as the Paektu Mountain shop and the Samjiyon shop were able to admirably fulfill their annual lumber production quotas.

As a result that the county party committee, concretely formulating the ideological work plan in combination with the fulfillment of economic work by the month, by the quarter, and going down to the base level on a regular basis, planned and coordinated indoctrination work with indoctrination in the historical revolutionary sites and economic agitation in combination, the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward the party policy came to be more highly displayed among party members and working people, and ceaseless innovation came to happen in economic work.

The Samjiyon County Party Committee, also through the process of more respectfully organizing the historical revolutionary battlefields and the historical revolutionary sites and making the masses positively participate in their management and operation, is continuing to energetically launch indoctrination in faithfulness.

To respectfully organize and commendably manage the historical revolutionary battlefields and the historical revolutionary sites in this county of glory, Samjiyon County, is not a simple administrative task, but a responsible political task to glorify the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of our party for ten thousand generations to come, a noble task to further heighten the loyalty of party members and working people.

The county party committee, establishing a mass management system for the historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites on the one hand and strengthening political work, has energetically inspired party members and working people to wholeheartedly organize the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution on a regular basis. Such organizational political work of the county party committee is showing its great worth in respectfully organizing and managing the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution, setting party members and working people in motion.

That a certain old-time party member of the Ch'ongbong Management Station of Historical Revolutionary Battlefields has manufactured wood blocks and paved the camp indoctrination ground and road with them putting his whole heart into the task and generalized the experience countywide, a fact astounding the visitors; that the responsible functionary of the Samjiyon Supply Station catering to the visitors to the historical revolutionary battlefield, every day for more than 10 years, snow or rain, meticulously taking care of the road of glory our respected and beloved leader has walked, is nurturing the loyalty of the younger generation--this graphically shows the height of the loyalty of our county people to the party and the leader.

Thus through the course of energetically launching mass indoctrination through the historical battlefields and historical sites of the revolution under the sagacious leadership of our party the whole county has come to be filled

to overflowing with the revolutionary ethos to brilliantly live and struggle solely for the sake of the party and the leader, whether living but one moment or fighting for a lifetime. It is the prideful face of our county today to share life and death forever with our party, holding faithfulness to the party and the leader on a lofty height as the revolutionary faith and revolutionary ethics, and staunchly struggle to attain to the end the chuche cause charted in the Paektu forests.

By continuing to loftily uphold the guideline of the party for strengthening faithfulness indoctrination through the historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites and more thoroughly nurturing party members and working people into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, we shall go forward to respond with loyalty to the great expectations of the party and the leader.

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CSO: 4109/009

## THE MASSES OF PEOPLE ARE THE CREATORS AND ENJOYERS OF CULTURE AND ARTS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 18-22

[Article by Yi Ki-chu]

[Text] Today in our country, the masses of working people such as the workers and peasants, as the genuine masters of socialist culture and arts, are positively contributing to the brilliant blossoming and development of revolutionary, people-minded culture and arts. This is the brilliant fruition of the chuche-oriented literary and art thought uniquely enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the energetic guidance of our Party Center for the embodiment.

One of the priority questions arising in the construction of revolutionary culture and arts of the working class is that of developing them relying on whose strength and for whose sake.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche ideology, has provided the most scientific and revolutionary elucidation of this question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The masses of people are the creators and enjoyers of culture and arts."  
[No bibliographic reference given]

The thought enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that the masses of people are the creators and enjoyers of culture and arts is a classic formalization that has profoundly elucidated the position and role of the masses of people in the construction of revolutionary culture and arts, and a programmatic guiding principle that must be strictly adhered to in going forward to create and develop socialist, communist culture and arts.

The masses of people are the masters who create and enjoy culture and arts. This is related to the fact that the masses of people are the subject of social history.

As enunciated by the great chuche ideology, the masses of people are the subject of history and the motive power for social development. The masses

of people create all the wealth of society with their hands, and remold the world and advance history with their struggle.

In the world there are no beings more energetic and intelligent than the masses of people. The masses of people create everything precious and beautiful in the world. Apart from the creative activity of the masses of people social transformation and progress are unthinkable. The same applies to the creation and development of culture and arts too.

Culture and arts are created and developed by the masses of people.

The masses of people demand not only to create and enjoy material wealth, but to create and enjoy cultural wealth and enjoy modern mental and moral life while conducting labor life and the revolutionary struggle. Man, a social being possessing feelings and reasoning faculty, cannot be satisfied solely by filling material needs essential to living.

In the course of man's living arise the demands for material life and at the same time the demands for mental and moral life. In labor life or the revolutionary struggle occupying an important place in human life the masses of people come to feel the reward, joy, and ecstasy of living, and wish to express it and enjoy it. If the material needs of the masses of people are satisfied through material life, their mental and moral needs are satisfied through cultural life. Cultural life is none other than the process in which social beings create and enjoy cultural wealth. Therefore, in order to live cultural life, the question of creating culture and arts, which are cultural wealth, arises.

It is the masses of people who create genuine culture and arts which are consistent with human ideological feeling and emotion. The masses of people possess inexhaustible creative abilities to develop culture and arts.

Culture and arts are a form of social consciousness reflecting social beings and life in descriptive form. Apart from life there can be no culture and arts, and culture and arts that fail to reflect social beings and their life have no use at all.

Social beings and their life, the objects of culture and arts for reflection, are diverse and rich. Very broad is the encompassing scope of human life such as human relations formed in the course of labor life and the revolutionary struggle--labor life to conquer nature and create material wealth and the revolutionary struggle to remold and transform society--and also different are the contents of even the same aspect of life depending on the sociohistorical stages and people's preparedness level and their social class background.

It is none other than the masses of people who know best the diverse and rich human life. The masses of people are those who take direct charge of life and experience it. Inasmuch as the masses of people know best social beings and their life, they possess abundant possibilities to re-create them in artistic terms. Such possibilities guarantee it firmly to make the masses of people satisfactorily perform the role as the master of the creation and development of culture and arts.

Although culture and arts are the reflection of social beings and their life, it does not mean that life becomes an art by itself. Only when life is truthfully and richly depicted to suit the contemporary demands and people's aesthetic feelings can it become genuine culture and arts.

Therefore, it is only he who not only knows life well, but possesses a lofty mental world and creative talents to depict it in artistic terms that can produce culture and arts.

The masses of people possess the wisdom and talents to depict life vividly in artistic terms. Through the struggle to remold and transform nature and society the masses of people come to possess the most beautiful and noble feelings and mental world, and acquire rich knowledge and artistic ingenuity to truthfully depict life. Such ideomental, intellectual abilities of the masses of people constitute the source that makes it possible to create vivid culture and arts.

Thus because of knowing life best and possessing the abilities to vividly depict it, the masses of people become the creators of culture and arts, and the masses of people, the creators of culture and arts, must necessarily become the enjoyers of them.

That the masses of people are the creators and enjoyers of culture and arts is a stark truth proved positively by the entire course of culture and arts from their beginning to their development.

Culture and arts have emerged in the course of the struggle of the masses of people to remold and conquer nature. History shows that various kinds of primitive works of art such as songs and dances and cave murals were produced by the masses of people already in mankind's infancy. Such works of art, though primitive, vividly reflect the human sense of pride and confidence, love and joy felt in the struggle to work out their destinies. This graphically bespeaks the fact that culture and arts have emerged in the course of the creative activity of the masses of people to express their feelings in mental and moral terms, and positively proves that apart from -uman labor and struggle, culture and arts are unthinkable, to begin with.

The masses of people have not only marked the beginning of culture and arts, but have been energetically pushing for their development.

The masses of people have been ceaselessly developing culture and arts although their politically independent stand and attitude was trampled and their creative activity utterly restrained as the class society emerged. Mankind's history of culture and arts knows of no nation that has not left behind outstanding people's creative works such as tales, folk songs, and folk dramas which are the products of collective wisdom of the masses of people.

Our national history tells of many outstanding folk songs and tales such as the tales of the founding of Koguryo. The literary works of other countries widely known the world over also contain many people's creative works embellished by writers. Of course there have been no small numbers of talented writers and artists in the world who left behind worthy literary



and art works, but none of them were able to create life in their heads. They too found rich materials in the struggle and life of the masses of people, and learned by experience the strength and wisdom of the masses from the heritages of people's literature. Talents of the masters of arts lie in that they felt the pulse of the times together with the masses of people and responsively and swiftly seized the demands and aims of the masses of people and in that they further embellished and put to wide use the art forms created by the resourcefulness of the masses.

The masses of people have performed a great role in developing not only the literary domain but other art areas as well. The outstanding classic edifices, drawings and paintings, and movements of artistic folk dances of many countries of the world such as our country have all been created by the strength and wisdom of the exploited masses of working people.

All these facts show that from misty olden days the masses of people have been positively struggling to create and enjoy works of literature and arts with shining artistic depictions, containing their social ideals and aims.

Although the masses of people are the masters who create and enjoy culture and arts, their position and role are not identical in any era, in any society.

In the exploiting society the masses of people create material wealth and mental cultural wealth with their creative strength and talents, but because of not occupying the position as the masters of society, they have had all their creations trampled and plundered by the reactionary exploiting class.

The masses of working people, only under the socialist system where they have become the masters of the state ruling power and the means of production, can become the masters of the society and their destiny, and occupy the position and fully perform the role as a genuine master in the creation and enjoyment of culture and arts.

The socialist system is the most superior social system which, completely insuring the independent rights of the masses of people, makes their creative abilities displayed to the hilt. In the socialist society, all working people, having had insured altogether not only their right to labor but also their right to study, their right to cultural life, their right to rest, go forward to ceaselessly improve their standard of general knowledge and cultural standard. Precisely this being so, in the socialist society the broad circles of working people, participating in cultural and art activities, come to make their artistic talents blossom to their heart's content and to positively contribute to the construction of revolutionary culture and arts as the genuine creators and enjoyers of culture and arts.

The question to make the masses of people become the genuine creators and enjoyers of culture and arts has been brilliantly solved in our country where the most advanced socialist system has been established.

As a result of having vigorously launched the cultural revolution immediately following liberation, beginning with the task to stamp out illiteracy, our

people, who used to be subjected to nothing but centuries-old backwardness and impoverishment, ignorance and obscurantism in bygone days, have come to achieve a great leap forward toward progress and civilization and to have a sound guarantee which makes it possible to develop chuche-oriented culture and arts and enjoy them to their heart's content.

Today our people, one and all participating in the creation and construction of culture and arts, are making their artistic talents and wisdom blossom. Many modern cultural and art organs and cultural facilities established everywhere in our country are serving altogether for the sake of the masses of people, and all working people, wherever they may be, are enjoying to their heart's content as masters the national culture and arts which are in the heyday of their development.

In our country, which is receiving the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, has been opened up a wide road which makes it possible to make the chuche-oriented culture and arts further blossom and develop, enhancing the position and role of the masses of people who are the creators and enjoyers of culture and arts.

Today in our country universal 11-year compulsory education including fine arts education is being implemented on high standards for all members of the younger generation, and professional fine arts education, too, is being launched briskly. At the same time has been established in an orderly manner a system for disseminating and propagandizing culture and arts widely among the masses.

This bespeaks the fact that ample conditions and possibilities have been created which make it possible to develop the task of culture and arts rapidly on a mass base.

Today when the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is being pushed energetically, the realities of our country call for going forward to further enhance the position and role of the masses of people who are the creators and enjoyers of culture and arts.

Our party, with deep insights into the mature demands of the developing revolution, has unfoiled bright prospects for constructing and developing socialist, communist culture and arts. Here, what occupies an important place is the guideline for energetically stepping up the process of turning the whole country artistic.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"It is our goal to realize the whole country turned artistic, developing with the participation of all members of society mass arts which they enjoy."  
[No bibliographic reference given]

The whole country turned artistic--this is the genuine face of the communist society where the masses of people have become the full-fledged masters in the creation and enjoyment of culture and arts too.

The guideline of our party for realizing the whole country turned artistic is the most correct guideline that has embodied the demands of the law of socialist, communist cultural and art construction and the revolutionary mass line.

The farther people are freed from the constraint of nature and society and the more they come to live free of worries about food, clothing, and shelter, the more their demands grow for culture and arts in life. The communist society is a society developed comprehensively in all the economic and cultural, ideological and moral areas, and a genuine people's society where social beings of a many-sided, new type complete with chidokch'e enjoy a civilized, affluent life to their heart's content, becoming the masters of nature and society.

Realize the whole country turned artistic and all of the people will come to possess high cultural attainments and artistic qualifications consistent with the socialist, communist society and, performing on the highest standard their role as the genuine creators of culture and arts, be able to exercise most satisfactorily the rights as their enjoyers.

Turning the whole country artistic is a lofty target that can be realized only through popularizing the literary and art activity. When popularizing the literary and art activity and energetically pushing ahead with turning the whole country artistic, it will become possible to eliminate the inequalities and distinctions remaining among people in the creation and enjoyment of culture and arts and completely realize the independent stand and attitude.

Our party, comprehensively enunciating all the theoretical and practical questions arising in popularizing the cultural and art activity and realizing the whole country turned artistic, is sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization.

An important question arising in realizing the whole country turned artistic is above all that of going forward to develop culture and arts on a mass basis, eliminating the tendency to put primary emphasis on specialists in cultural and art work and the mysticism about creative works.

The tendency to put primary emphasis on specialist functionaries in the cultural and art activity and the tendency of mysticism toward creative works have their roots in the reactionary, anti-people ideas of the exploiting class to rationalize their class-oriented domination instead of believing in the strength and talents of the masses of people. Only by thoroughly overcoming such tendencies and making the broad masses participate in the cultural and art activity is it possible to make their creative wisdom and talents blossom in full bloom.

All branches, all units must enable one and all to write compositions, draw pictures, sing songs, play musical instruments, perform dancing, and must make singing and musical instruments ring out not only from the work site but from the home as well. Again, the professional artists, visiting factories,



enterprises, and cooperative farms and living together with the workers and peasants, must help the mass art activity, and seeking out a lot of buds from among them, nurture talented artistics. At the same time, they must organize on a regular basis literary and art festivals, literary and art work prize contests, and exhibitions, and more briskly launching mass art work, go forward to improve their standards one notch higher.

Art teams constitute a reliable source that makes the artistic talents of working people displayed to the hilt and nurtures a reserve force of artists. In the course of briskly operating art teams the artistic talents of the masses are discovered and promoted, and outstanding people among team members grow up into writers and artists. Art teams are indeed a sound mass base for socialist literature and arts, and a reservoir reliably producing reserve writers and artists.

When continuing to strengthen art teams work, the mass development of literature and arts can be firmly guaranteed, and socialist literature and arts developed energetically on a mass base.

Factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms, instead of conducting the art activity with team members alone, must strive to make all people participate in it.

In order to realize the whole country turned artistic, it is also imperative to commendably conduct the task of disseminating culture and arts.

The task of disseminating culture and arts is a rewarding one to turn working people into genuine masters not only in the creation of culture and arts but also in their enjoyment, and strengthening the politico-ideological indoctrination, cultural indoctrination and character building of the masses of people, go forward to hasten the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our party, with a view to enhancing the indoctrinator function of culture and arts to suit the intrinsic demands of the socialist society, has smashed the old framework in the area of disseminating culture and arts and put in place an orderly system for conducting art dissemination work in a unified way. This constitutes a revolutionary measure which, completely liquidating the capitalistic dregs that used to turn the works of art into commodities in bygone days, turns arts into the objects of enjoyment by the broad masses.

The cultural and art branch, by properly establishing the dissemination plan to suit the direction and demands of party ideological work in each period and carrying it out timely without fail and by explaining and propagandizing, using diverse forms and methods, the contents of the works of art in such a way that the people may understand them well, must make displayed to the hilt the superiority of the art dissemination system established by the party. At the same time, strengthening the activity of art propaganda troupes, it must disseminate the works of literature and arts widely among the broad masses and go forward to further improve their cultural standard. Again, through the means of propaganda and agitation such as publications and

television it must plan and coordinate the task to improve the working people's cultural standard and more diversely organize cultural life to suit the daily growing mental and moral demands of working people.

The guideline set forth by our party for turning the whole country artistic is a programmatic guiding principle designed to enhance the position and role of the masses of working people in the creation and enjoyment of culture and arts, developing with the participation of all members of society mass arts which they enjoy, and successfully construct socialist, communist culture and arts and go forward to make them blossom and develop.

By thoroughly implementing the guideline for turning the whole country artistic we shall further improve the cultural standard of the masses of people and insure on the highest standard their aim and demand intent on becoming the genuine creators and enjoyers of culture and arts.

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CSO: 4109/009

**GUIDANCE OF THE COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEE FOR THE MOVEMENT TO CAPTURE THE RED FLAG OF THREE REVOLUTIONS**

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 23-28

[Article by Sin Tong-sik]

[Text] Today the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions is energetically under way in all branches, at all units of the people's economy.

With the energetic launching of the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, a movement initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and being organized and led by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are being pushed successfully, and another upsurge is happening in socialist construction.

With our Pukch'ong County Party Committee loftily upholding the guideline of the party for positively launching the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions and going forward to vigorously launch this movement, ceaseless miracle and innovation have been achieved in the overall task of the county, and many units such as the Yongjon Cooperative Farm and Pukch'ong Plastic Daily Necessities Production Cooperative have come to win the glory of capturing the red flag of three revolutions.

In the course of vigorously launching the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions the unitary ideology system of the party has come to be established more thoroughly among party members and working people, faithfulness to the party and the leader engraved in their hearts as the revolutionary faith and ethics, and the revolutionary ethos of absolutism and unconditionality highly displayed in the implementation of the line and policy of the party. With the chuche farming method thoroughly implemented amid the sweeping flames of the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, the production of grain, fruits, and meat has increased markedly, and with further improvement of the standard of technical provisions for local industry factories and the dramatic growth of production of mass consumption goods, the material and cultural standards of living for the working people have come to improve by far.

The great change which has taken place in the ideomental features of party members and working people and the innovative achievements which have been scored in economic and cultural construction in our county in recent years are precious fruits reaped in the course of energetically launching the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions.

In the course of implementing the guideline of the party for launching the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions we have been able to score no small achievements and gain certain experience.

Above all tightly grasping the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions as an important component part of party work, we have made all departments of the county party committee direct deep partywide attention to this movement. This is an important part of the experience we have gained in the guidance for the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today the realities of our country wherein socialist construction is developing onto a higher stage and the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are further deepening call for further strengthening partywide guidance for the revolution and construction."  
("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 409)

To enhance the role of the county party committee has very important significance in strengthening partywide guidance for the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions.

The county party committee is the base-level guidance organ of our party, and the unit which directly organizes and executes the implementation of the line and policy of the party. Therefore, as in all other tasks, depending on how the county party committee organizes, guides, and pushes ahead with the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, success in this movement comes to be influenced.

With a view to making all functionaries of the county party committee hold a deep interest in the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, we have directed keen attention to making the quarterly work plan and monthly work plan of all departments formulated and executed in close combination with the task for this movement. At the same time, in order to make all functionaries of the county party committee help and lead the base-level units to successfully realize their targets of pledge for the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, we have directed deep attention to organizing work and making assignments to suit the contents of work of each department and its function. To the functionaries of the organizational department we have given the task to conduct the party organizational life of party members in close combination with the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions and the assignment primarily for grasping and guiding party organizations and mass organizations to positively participate in this movement; to the functionaries of the propaganda department we have

given organizational guidance work for the fulfillment of pledged tasks of the ideological revolution and the task to strengthen political work aimed at launching this movement on a mass basis. The county party committee not only has given clearly defined assignments to all functionaries to suit the specific conditions, but has strongly pushed forward the task to grasp and sum up the progress in the fulfillment, on a routine basis. We have systematized it for the functionaries and departments to submit reports each month on the progress in their guidance work for the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, and turned it into a way of life to sum up this work on a regular basis and establish countermeasures. Thus the work plan of the county party committee and the work plans of its departments have come to be dovetailed into the work for the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, and everyone from the responsible functionaries to the guidance members has come to vigorously launch in unison into this movement with a deep interest.

To commendably make interdepartmental blending and cooperative planning is an important requirement in strengthening partywide guidance for this movement.

Guidance for the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions which is under way with the participation of the broad masses on an awesome scale, setting an unprecedentedly towering target, cannot be conducted successfully by one or two functionaries of the propaganda department alone. Only if all departments of the county party committee join forces and keep step is it possible to score success in realizing the pledged target of this movement.

The county party committee has enhanced the role of the propaganda department, the primary department responsible for propaganda, and at the same time, laid the groundwork for it to ceaselessly insure its linkage with the organizational department and substantially make cooperative planning with other departments. And, making channeled to the primary department, the propaganda department, the data gained in the course of guidance work by other departments relative to the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, we have made the propaganda department establish precise countermeasures based on a comprehensive, scientific diagnosis and go forward to ceaselessly deepen this movement.

Through such process we have come to learn deeply by experience that it constitutes an important factor in scoring a high success in the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions to make all functionaries of the county party committee move in unison and to enhance the role of each department and thoroughly insure linkages with it.

The realities show that, as enunciated by our party, only by bonding the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions tightly with party work and exercising correct guidance on a partywide basis is it possible to go forward to successfully resolve the towering target and enormous task set for this movement.

It is an important part of the experience we have gained in launching the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions that we have planned



and coordinated organizational work to make the broad masses participate in it through goal consciousness with voluntary enthusiasm.

To make the broad masses vigorously launch into the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions is one of the important conditions making it possible to firmly turn around this movement as a task of the masses themselves and successfully realize the objectives of the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions.

In order to make the broad masses vigorously launch into the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, we have directed deep attention to correctly setting its phases and feasibly establishing the pledged targets.

In the past period certain units, instead of setting a feasible pledged target in such a way as to make the masses hold faith, failed to overcome formalistic biased tendencies such as either to set much too high a target falling a victim to subjective desires or to set much too low a target without considering the specific conditions. In order to straighten out such biased tendencies and turn this movement around as a task of the masses themselves, the county party committee has substantially helped the task to set pledged targets by work teams and by individuals in such a way as to make it possible for party members and working people to goal-consciously participate in this movement with precise targets and scientific method. Based on thoroughly checked out and tested objective data we have had realistic, dynamic prospective targets and targets by phases set scientifically, and for the targets of individuals too, we have had them set to suit the individual strength in light of their preparedness level.

Visiting the Plastic Daily Necessities Production Cooperative, we talked with a certain worker and ascertained the pledged target he had set for himself. This comrade, being a longtime worker, has a high technical skill standard and his standard of general knowledge, too, is better than that of other comrades. But the pledged target he had set for himself was one that was very routine and passive. We made him realize by heuristic means the deficiencies of his pledged target one by one, and helped him reset his pledged target to suit his standard and ability. Thus in his new pledged target he included a worthy technological innovation proposal capable of increasing the production of plastic utensils and markedly improving their quality, and concretely reflecting the questions he must solve himself in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas such as the question of taking on the training of those comrades low in skills, precisely enunciated even the method for the fulfillment. Also directing attention to overcoming such formalistic phenomenon as merely copying the pledged target set by other comrades without calculating one's standard and ability in setting one's own pledged target, we took steps to have the phenomenon straightened out in a timely manner. In this way we have had pledged targets set in a realistic manner, overcoming all such phenomena as routinely setting the target solely with a view to what is prospective or setting the target in a temporary campaign style solely with a view to what is immediate. Thus the broad masses have come to have clearly defined targets and concrete methods, and one and all, filled to overflowing with a firm faith, have become able to fulfill the pledged targets one by one in sequence.

To plan and coordinate organizational work for creating a social atmosphere and heightening a societywide interest and make the broad masses voluntarily launch into the movement is one of the important requirements in energetically pushing ahead with the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions.

Only by correctly creating the social atmosphere for the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions and further strengthening its influencing power is it possible to have party members and working people positively participate in it with exuberant desires and enthusiasm and make the invincible might and inexhaustible vitality of this movement displayed to the hilt.

The county party committee, effectively utilizing all opportunities and positively mobilizing the necessary means of propaganda and agitation, has led the way in energetically pushing ahead with the task to create the social atmosphere for the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions.

In conducting the task to sum up and evaluate the progress in the fulfillment of the pledged targets for capturing the red flag of three revolutions, to have had various kinds of material incentives correctly blended in the task while placing primary emphasis on political evaluation was very effective in heightening the societywide interest in this movement. The county party committee has organized and conducted on a regular basis the task to embrace into the party on a planned basis those who have been tested and prepared politicoideologically in the practical struggle to implement the guideline of the party for energetically launching the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions. Again, mobilizing the means of propaganda and agitation every time an opportunity presented itself, we have widely introduced and propagandized model functionaries and working people, and in particular, made the public food supply network and service network in the county organize the task to extend preferential service to the standard bearers of three revolutions. At the same time, we have frequently organized and conducted the task for functionaries of the county party committee, carrying with them the glorious photographs of those innovators who have set example in the fulfillment of pledged targets, to personally visit their families and boost their morale.

Such tasks organized by us have performed a positive function in creating the social atmosphere for the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, and played an important role in making the broad masses positively participate in this movement with political awareness and revolutionary fervor.

The revolutionary fervor and creative strength of the masses come to be displayed highly when they understand well the importance of the task at hand and at the same time the method to carry it out. In the fulfillment of the pledged targets for the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, too, it is impossible to score success by prodding or general pep talk alone. It can score success only by teaching the concrete method and steadfastly, inflexibly and resolutely pushing ahead with it. Only then can both the person who guides it and the masses who execute it come to positively grapple with it filled to overflowing with faith, and reap good fruits. The course of the task to organize the county in hygienic and cultural terms shows this well.

What was important in organizing the county was that of creating a construction materials base and at the same time, solving the question of facing materials. In order to solve this question, we formulated plans and summed them up, made pep talks and at times, prodding too. But with such method we were unable to bring about any noteworthy improvement. In the course of going in among the masses and searching together with them for reserves and possibilities we came across a dye technician who was working as an economic functionary at a certain factory. Explaining to him the guideline of the party for enhancing the role of scientists and technicians, we gave him a party assignment to solve the scientific and technological question of manufacturing facing materials with raw materials existing in the county. At that time, too, instead of stopping at emphasizing the importance of the task in a general way, we positively helped and pushed him to carry out his assigned task to the end. When that worker tried to manufacture facing materials with the resources of other counties, we gave him strength and courage, proposing to join forces all together in solving this question with the resources existing in our county, with exhortation to him that it is in the scheme of things that he who merely looks to others cannot come up with a method, but that he who believes in his own strength and is bent on manufacturing what he wants with what is his own can come up with a method. Feeling in such an impassioned appeal the intent of the party organization and the warm heart of the motherly party, he exerted himself to the utmost in the search and at last succeeded in manufacturing facing materials with our county's resources.

By going in among the masses with such method and substantially planning and coordinating work with scientists and technicians we have designed and manufactured high-frequency oscillator requiring high technology and made it possible to solve the question of welding rod on our own, and even as improving by far the quality of welding, made it possible to save a lot of electricity.

Through such process we have come to learn deeply by experience that when party organizations move briskly among the masses and positively set the masses in motion, it is possible to score high success in the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions.

The experience we have gained in launching the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions is also in having set an example at one unit and generalized it to make this movement launched energetically at all units.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To set an example at one place and through it, indoctrinate the cadre ranks, teach them the work method, and make all units emulate the example is better than several hundred lectures or orders and directives." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 20, p 237)

It is the traditional work method of our party to make ceaseless upsurge brought about at all units through the process of setting an example at one unit and generalizing it.

The county party committee, correctly selecting a unit for a model and thoroughly organizing it in accordance with the demands of the traditional work method

enunciated by our party, has gained experience with a view to energetically launching the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, and goal-consciously organizing the task to create a guiding force, positively pushed ahead with it.

In creating a model, based on having precisely calculated the specific conditions and favorable conditions of the relevant unit even as focusing attention on all of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--we have led the Yongjon Cooperative Farm in creating a general model encompassing all of the ideological revolution, the technological revolution, and the cultural revolution; the Plastic Daily Necessities Production Cooperative in creating a model relative to the fulfillment of the pledged target of the technological revolution; and the fishery work team of the Manch'un Cooperative Farm in creating a model relative to the prosecution of the cultural revolution.

Going down to the Yongjon Cooperative Farm which was visited by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on five occasions and permeated with the benevolent love of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, functionaries of the county party committee have joined forces with the ri party functionaries and the Three Revolutions Team in grappling with the task to organize this place into a model unit.

We have extended positive help to reflect the on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious tasks set by the Party Center without exception in the pledged target for the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions and implement them without fail.

Functionaries of the county party committee, setting in motion the party organizations and mass organizations at this place, have vigorously conducted, using various forms and methods, faithfulness indoctrination among party members and working people through the imperishable historical sites of the revered trail of the great leader's on-the-spot guidance, and made the pledged target for the ideological revolution fulfilled, to begin with. Again, positively setting in motion the creative wisdom and revolutionary fervor of the broad masses and planning and coordinating work with technicians, we have turned the sloping stony hillside of Sirubong with a gradient of more than 40 degrees into a terraced orchard of several score chongbo, and installing cableways at every sloping orchard, completely mechanized the hauling of fertilizer and fruit, and expanding vinyl pipes by tens of thousands of meters and setting up a motorless spreading of chemicals and irrigation system, made it possible to more handily and efficiently conduct fruit growing work. At the same time, we have put great efforts into the task to still better organize Yongjon-ri into a socialist modern rural village and improve the cultural and technical standards of working people.

Thus through the process of organizing one unit into a model we have firmly bestowed on all functionaries and working people of the county the faith that when they go forward to energetically launch this movement, it is possible to score a great success in the prosecution of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and make fruit-bearing flowers blossom even over the stones.



To commendably organize a model unit aimed at carrying out the technological revolution was an important question arising in improving the standard of technical provisions for all units in the county and raising product quality.

At one time, certain daily necessities produced in our county such as plastic utensils were not quite good in shape and color, and because of that, the inhabitants were not quite willing and ready to use them. Drawing a serious lesson from this, we made up our mind to solve this question by the method of creating a model in carrying out the technological revolution.

Going down to the Plastic Daily Necessities Production Cooperative with a view to creating a model, we first called into question one by one the pledged targets set by the workers and technicians, and substantially helped them in the task to reflect in their pledged targets more than one worthy technological innovation proposal consistent with their abilities and standards. At the same time, showing the workers and technicians the plastic utensils produced by them which were low in quality, we sincerely discussed with them the measures aimed at innovating technology and improving product quality, and also held consultative meetings several meetings. In the process, it has become possible to seek out a worthy technological innovation proposal which makes it possible to fundamentally improve the shape and color of plastic products. On the other hand, in order to successfully resolve the technological innovation proposal at hand, we have sought out hidden technical functionaries and thoroughly organized the technological force, and pushed and led them on a partywide basis so as to make them display their talents to the hilt. With creative cooperation strengthened between the workers and technicians and the technological force organized, the technological innovation tasks thought to be difficult have come to be resolved one by one and at last success has been scored in the production of plastic utensils by a new method, and in addition, it has become possible to introduce to production many items of invention and numerous worthy technological innovation proposals.

Thus by energetically launching the technological innovation movement by the method of creating a model, many units such as Pukch'ong Footwear Factory and Pukch'ong Meat and Fish Processing Factory have become able to improve their standard of technical provisions and further raise product quality. Truly, this has been the process of the rewarding struggle to realize the great leader's noble intent to liberate our working people from difficult and backbreaking labor, and the course of loyalty to make blossom the farsighted plan of our party to provide a more affluent, civilized life for the people.

We have also put great efforts into making the functionaries understand that if they set example and gain experience not only at those units which have favorable conditions and certain foundations laid but also at those units which are not so favored, and setting their mind to grappling with them even though the conditions are somewhat unfavorable and the foundations are comparatively weak, plan and coordinate organizational work and positively set the masses in motion, they can score a high success in the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions.

The county party committee, consolidating the model that has been created, has launched the task to generalize it, using diverse forms and methods.



In order to turn the admirable experience of the unit that has created the model into practical help to the fulfillment of pledged targets of many units, it is important to teach the worthy experience in terms of methodology. From this, the county party committee has placed emphasis on teaching the methodology through training in practical work methods. In conducting training in practical work methods, too, instead of gathering people at one place and showing them various methods en masse at one sitting as done in the past, we have led the way in showing them concretely by the branches.

At Yongjon-ri, the agricultural branch has organized training in practical work methods with primary emphasis on the method to substantially establish and execute the pledged target by stages and at the same time, frequently organized field trips and visits with a view to giving faith to people, showing by object-demonstration the achievements scored in the prosecution of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. The Plastic Daily Necessities Production Cooperative has striven to show the method of monthly summation of the progress in the fulfillment of the pledged target relative to the technological revolution, and the fishery work team of the Manch'un Cooperative Farm, while placing primary emphasis on the question relative to the cultural revolution, has substantially organized workshop on the question arising in the utilization of the "honor roll of the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions." As the saying goes that seeing once is better than hearing a hundred times, such workshop and field trips and visits have been great in efficacy and good in response too.

Thus through the task to create a model and generalize it we have been able to give all the functionaries and working people of the county vivid symbols for the target that they must reach in the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, and teach them the method and way to energetically launch this movement. Through practical struggle the county party committee has come to learn by experience that when pushing ahead with work after establishing a concrete methodology instead of merely issuing a directive, it is possible to score a high success in fulfilling the pledged target to win the red flag of three revolutions.

Indeed, to go forward to energetically launch the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions by the method to create a model at one unit and generalize it has been a superior method making it possible to eliminate subjectivism and formalism in this movement and insure feasibility and concreteness, and an effective method making it possible to create a model, correctly calculating all conditions and possibilities, and based on it, insure the scientific nature of guidance.

Such success and experience of ours are precious fruits reaped through the struggle to implement the guideline of the party for energetically launching the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions.

By continuing to energetically launch the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions and making every unit in the county win the red flag of three revolutions in the near future, we shall positively contribute to brilliantly realizing the farsighted plan of the party to remold ideology, technology, and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche.

## LET US FURTHER STRENGTHEN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

SK131200 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 29-33

[Article by Pak Yong-chol]

[Text] Developing science and technology is one of the important matters guaranteeing the future destiny of the nation and the prosperity and development of the country. Only through a rapid development of science and technology can the abundance and prosperity of the country be achieved and the revolution and construction be accelerated powerfully.

Scientific and technological education is of great significance in rapidly developing the country's science and technology and in accelerating socialist economic construction.

In his letter to the participants of a national meeting of educational functionaries on "Further Developing Educational Work," dear Comrade Kim Chong-il comprehensively elucidated the principled problems in improving scientific and technological education in conformity with the demands of developing reality and ways to solve them.

Today, strengthening scientific and technological education and decisively improving its quality in our country are a key matter in more smoothly meeting the demand of the national economy for capable engineers and experts and in developing the country's science and technology to the level of the world.

Scientific and technological education is education to help students master the advanced scientific and technological successes attained by mankind and to increase their ability to utilize them. Only when we systematically help the people master the successes of advanced science and technology by strengthening scientific and technological education can we foster them to be capable revolutionaries with ability and correctly solve the new scientific and technological problems in socialist construction.

Strengthening scientific and technological education is an important demand in developing people to be powerful men of practical capabilities and ability.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: "Developing educational work is an important demand in fostering people to be more powerful men and in accelerating social development." (Booklet "On Further Developing Education Work," pp 2-3)

Man is a powerful entity, able to remodel nature and develop society. His social status and role are decided by his independent ideological consciousness and creative capabilities. Only a man who possesses an independent ideological consciousness and creative capabilities can be a powerful entity and fulfill his responsibility and role as the master of society. Man's independent consciousness and creative ability are not inborn. There is no innate idea or knowledge. Independent ideological consciousness and creative ability are smoothly fostered by education. Only through systematic education can man acquire the thoughts and culture which mankind has accumulated, have a correct view of nature and society, learn the science and technology needed to remodel nature and society, and possess the ability and traits to fulfill his responsibility and role of being the master of society. The systematic mastery of scientific and technological knowledge plays a great role in fostering a comprehensively developed man of practical ability and capabilities. Possessing scientific and technological knowledge is an important condition for comprehensively developing man. Man's activity of reforming nature and society can be successfully conducted when backed by scientific and technological knowledge. Such being the case, educational work--scientific and technological education in particular--should be ceaselessly developed in order to develop man to be a powerful being with an independent consciousness and creative ability.

Improving and strengthening scientific and technological education are a realistic demand of our developing revolution which has reached at a high stage.

Having victoriously advanced under the banner of the Chuche idea, our revolution is progressing in a new stage of development where we are struggling to achieve the complete victory of socialism, putting forth the goal to imbue the whole society with the Chuche idea.

What is important in carrying out the work to achieve the final victory of socialism is to accelerate the Chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy and attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction of the 1980s. The struggle to achieve the Chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy and attain the 10 long-range goals is one to effect a great revolution in the field of science and technology, establish the material and technical foundation of communism, and strengthen the economic might of the country. The guarantee and potential for accomplishing this huge task successfully is to develop science and technology. Without the rapid development of science and technology, it is impossible to make great progress in economic construction and properly achieve the Chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy. Everything arising from economic construction depends on the development of science and technology.

Science and technology must be developed for exploiting and utilizing the fuel and energy resources suitable to the situation of our country, for exploring and developing new material resources, and for perfecting the Chuche-oriented iron production method, as well as for rapidly solving the scientific and technical problems concerning the Chucheization of the national economy, and successfully solving all the problems involved in stepping up the modernization and scientization of the national economy.

The scale of our country's economy has been incomparably expanded, the relations between its sectors have been diversified, and the level of technology and equipment has been greatly upgraded. Modernized and automated plants and enterprises have been built throughout the country, and the great nature-remaking work is being vigorously carried out. More able technicians and experts should be nurtured, and the work of training highly skilled workers further stepped up in order to properly manage and operate the automated and modernized plants and enterprises and to stabilize production, and introduce more mechanization, automation, and remote-control systems in the production process.

The growing demand of the national economy for technicians and experts should be properly satisfied by intensifying science and technology education. Otherwise, success in economic construction and the technical revolution is unthinkable. Only when these urgent questions arising from the prevailing situation are settled properly through the intensification and improvement of science and technology education can the Chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy be stepped up, the great economic construction program of the party successfully implemented, and the people's standard of material and cultural living epochally upgraded in accordance with the demand of the socialist society which has won the final victory.

Thus, the prevailing situation calls for us to further intensify the science and technology education and to nurture excellent technicians and experts.

The intensification of science and technology education and the improvement of the work of nurturing technicians and experts have now become even more urgent because of the rapid development of modern science and technology.

The current era is the era of science and technology. Modern science and technology are developing very rapidly, and new fields of science and technology are being developed ceaselessly.

In recent years, the energy problem has become most urgent for the economic development of the world, because of the diminishing material and fuel resources, and the rapidly growing demand for them. Therefore, many countries are now hurriedly developing the science and technology to maximize utilization of the existing energy resources and explore and develop new energy resources, such as atomic energy, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind-force energy, and energy from hydrogen sources. At the same time, the development of sub-surface areas to exploit underground and underwater resources is being actively sought in order to meet the growing demand for materials, and scientific research for introducing large, high-speed, and automated facilities is being conducted successfully.

In particular, thanks to the rapid development of machine engineering and electronic automation engineering during the past 2 or 3 decades, machinery has become more accessible and more useful, and been highly automated.

The computer industry is also developing at a pace beyond our imagination. Tubes were used in the first computers. Then, the semiconductor and integrated



circuit systems were employed in turn, and electronic computers employing large integrated circuit systems were developed in the 1970s. Furthermore, scientific research has been made recently into developing an electronic computer capable of processing knowledge and information. Thanks to the electronic computer and improvement of numeric-code technology, robot production is growing at a rapid pace, and the numeric-code-system robot is now being replaced by the intelligent robot.

While science and technology are developing rapidly, cytology, genetics, ultrahigh-pressure physics, ultralow temperature physics, utilization of laser and plasma--which have affected great changes in the economic development and people's living as well as in the development of science and technology--are being used more widely along with new scientific and technological developments.

Such a development in modern science and technology calls for us to bring our science and technology to the level of the world at an early date by further intensifying education in science and technology, and to swiftly introduce the new scientific and technological success of mankind in order to nurture more experts in science and technology who will greatly contribute to the economic development of the country. The work of nurturing technicians and experts should be decisively improved by intensifying education in science and technology education. This is precisely an important guarantee for rapidly developing Chuche-oriented science and technology, vigorously carrying out the technical revolution, and stepping up socialist economic construction at a rapid pace.

In our country today, further improvement in education in the science and technology education is urgently required. The current situation of our education work shows this.

Our education work has greatly improved under the correct leadership of the party. However, it does not yet measure up to the demand of the prevailing situation, and the quality of education is not very high. In particular, technical education is behind the advanced level of the world.

We must further develop and upgrade the quality of our education work, science and technology education in particular.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in his historic document "On Further Developing Education Work," comprehensively delineated all the questions of theory and practice in the work of improving and intensifying education in science and technology, based on the profound analysis of the demand of the prevailing situation and the trend of modern science and technology.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: The scientific and theoretical level of higher education should be further upgraded in order to improve the work of nurturing technicians and experts. (Page 17 of the above document)



Today, success in economic construction depends largely on the development of science and technology. Thus, the demand for good technicians and experts is growing unprecedentedly. The level of education in science and technology should be further upgraded in order to properly meet this demand.

What is important in upgrading the level of education in science and technology is to upgrade the level and quality of education in primary technology and professional technical education.

The intensification of education in primary technology is a precondition to properly carrying out the work of professional technical education. The modern science and technology widely used in production are a result of the various engineering principles aided by computer calculation, and achievements in primary science. Furthermore, electronic and automation elements today are highly integrated. This situation calls for us to rely on new primary principles, theories, and methods in interpreting and synthesizing electronic materials, elements, circuits, and devices.

This shows that new scientific and technical problems in socialist economic construction cannot be successfully solved without profound knowledge of the engineering principles and modern mathematical methods of modern production and technology as well as primary technical knowledge and primary science. Therefore, education in primary science and technology should be intensified. Only then, can students learn the fundamental principles of modern science and the new achievements in the field of primary science, perfect professional knowledge during their college years, and creatively solve the difficult and complicated scientific and technical problems of the national economy when they have become members of the society.

Colleges should direct great efforts to strengthening basic education in the domain of relevant professional technology, not neglecting the basic education.

The key to promoting the standard of scientific and technical education is to strengthen professional technical education.

New scientific and technical sectors are being pioneered in succession and modern technical means including electronic computers and industrial robots are being widely introduced into production, while machinery facilities have become highly precise, large-sized, and high speed.

In the domain of higher education, we should direct our efforts to strengthening education on the latest science and technology in the domain of automation and electronics to correspond to such a trend in the development of the newest science and technology. We should also strengthen education regarding the elements and means of modern automation, technical education on welding and oil pressure, and education regarding the successes in development of science and technology attained in the relevant professional fields. In particular, in the fields of electronics and automation, we should strengthen education on technology in industrializing the production of electronic materials and integrated circuits and education on science and technology for production of electronic equipment, including modern electronic computers in which an integrated circuit system was applied.

One of the important tasks facing us today in promoting the standard of technical education is to strengthen the education regarding design. Technical colleges should encourage the students to be able to read freely any blueprint and to create and design excellently various modernized machinery facilities by directing great efforts to education in design. Teaching practical knowledge to the students for use in the revolution and construction is important in strengthening the scientific and technical education.

In rapidly pushing ahead with the technical revolution and socialist economic construction, the issue of teaching practical knowledge to the students emerged as an important matter in the domain of technical education in colleges.

The great might of scientific knowledge should be materialized in the course of practical struggle for the revolution and construction. Knowledge can be useful and practical only when it is combined with practical capability. The knowledge learned in the classroom will be further consolidated through experimentation and will be practical enlivened knowledge only when it is combined with capability of application through practice in production. While constantly promoting the standard of scientific theories in lectures, the colleges should, by enhancing the role and quality of education in experimentation and practice, ensure that the students consolidate the content they have learned from books and foster practical capability.

In the domain of higher education, we should direct deep attention to making students skillfully utilize what they learned, create new ideas, and foster the capability of making epochal scientific inventions and discoveries. We should also see to it that the students do not continue to merely digest the knowledge they learned and retain the capability of merely conveying such knowledge to other people.

Thus, we should make all efforts to foster our college students to be national cadres and doctors and associate doctors in their 20's and 30's who are capable of easily solving all the difficult scientific and technical problems.

Strengthening scientific research work in colleges is an important method for enhancing the standard of scientific and technical education and making progress in the work of fostering technicians and specialists.

Colleges are the base for fostering national cadres and places for science. Unless the colleges strengthen scientific research work, we can neither constantly enhance the qualitative standard of education to correspond to the demands of the development of the revolution and to the trend of developing science and technology nor can we correctly foster technicians and specialists. The work of educating professors in colleges should be closely combined with scientific research work. Teachers in colleges should not only be capable scientists who contribute to development of the nation's science and technology.

Colleges should solidly organize the scientific research bases and push ahead with research work with a view to the future. They should also substantively carry out the education of professors, and promote research works for solving scientific and technical problemings arising in economic construction. At the

same time, they should establish an orderly guidance system for scientific research work, assign research tasks in a unified manner, and see to it that the results of research are substantively summed up in a timely manner.

What is particularly important in intensifying education in science and technology is a firm Chuche orientation.

A Chuche orientation is an important principle to which our party holds fast in education in science and technology. Only through Chuche orientation in education in science and technology can students become able technical experts, loyal to our revolution, and the difficult and complicated problems of the revolution and construction be successfully solved by effectively mobilizing all of the country's potential. Technical colleges must seek a firm Chuche orientation in education. By doing so, they must teach students the knowledge of science and technology needed to effectively explore and utilize our country's natural resources and further strengthen the self-reliance and Chuche-oriented nature of the national economy. At the same time, we must intensify education to introduce the advanced science and technology of the world in a Chuche-oriented manner.

Fundamentally, science and technology are developed by each country and nation, and are exchanged among countries and nations. Therefore, it is essential for each country and nation to introduce the advanced science and technology of other countries for social progress and national prosperity.

The question is the stand and attitude to be adopted in introducing science and technology from other countries. This is why Chuche orientation is the important fundamental requirement in carrying out education in science and technology. What is important for the Chuche orientation of technical education is to teach the science and technology of other countries in accordance with the specific situation of our country. The science and technology of other countries cannot readily fit our country's situation no matter how advanced they may be. Advanced science and technology can be useful for the revolution and construction only when introduced in accordance with the specific conditions and situation of our country. Therefore, we must introduce and teach the science and technology of other countries only for the purpose of enabling us to know what we have that is better and in order to more properly carry out revolution and construction.

Today, our party is seeking to effectively utilize the natural resources of the country and strengthen the self-reliance and Chuche-oriented nature of the economy, the important task of economic construction.

Technical colleges must properly teach the scientific and technical matters necessary for solving our material, fuel, and energy problems with our country's resources, for strengthening self-reliance in iron production, and for improving the production and processing of nonferrous metals. Meanwhile, agricultural colleges must emphasize education in the Chuche farming method and the Chuche-oriented agricultural science and technology which our country has developed independently.

Our party's policy of nurturing more technicians and experts through improvement and intensification of education in science and technology is most just and accurate. When our party's policy is thoroughly implemented, a new revolutionary turn will be made in education in science and technology in accordance with the demand of our revolution which has reached a new stage of imbuing society with the Chuche idea, and great surges will be brought about in technical revolution and socialist economic construction.

Indeed, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic document "On Further Developing Education Work" is a programmatic guideline which must be adhered to in proving the work of nurturing technicians and experts in accordance with the requirement to imbue society with the Chuche idea.

We must further develop education work while upholding the party's policy. By doing so, we must properly educate our descendants as the reliable inheritors of the Chuche cause, further upgrade the ideology and thought level of working people as well as their cultural and technical level, and nurture more technicians and experts.

CSO: 4109/009

## CALCULATIONS MUST BE DONE COMMENDABLY IN ECONOMIC WORK

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 34-37

[Article by Ch'oe Chae-kuk]

[Text] Economic work is people's conscious activity which is organized and launched based on calculations. If work is conducted by a rough estimate without detailed calculations, it is impossible to attain the objectives of the economic activity aimed at gaining the greatest efficacy with the least possible expenditure.

Economic calculations are a task which, with a view to finding a rational method for management and operation, calculates various factors and objective conditions exerting influence on it. This task is an activity which the owner of the means of production, the master of the economy, takes on and carries out. Therefore, there comes to be a principled difference between the economic calculations in the society where the private ownership of the means of production prevails and the economic calculations in the socialist society where the public ownership of the means of production is established.

Never before has there been a time when the question of economic calculations has arisen so pressingly as in the socialist society. Be it the businessmen's meticulous calculations or the "thorough" calculations of the capitalist economy, there is no comparison where the calculations of the socialist economy in breadth and depth are concerned.

The economic calculations which used to be restricted to the confines of the private capitalist, individual economy in bygone days, come to take on for the first time a societywide, all-people's economy character into the socialist society where the means of production have been socialized and where the economy develops on a planned basis. The calculation targets in the socialist economy are incalculably many and diverse, and the calculation method, too, takes on an intense concreteness, thoroughness, and comprehensiveness. The calculation units also number tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands.

The complexity of calculation in the socialist society does not emerge by any means solely from its character and targets, and the characteristics of its method. This is also related to the preparedness level of those in charge of economic calculations. In the socialist society, which is a



transitional society, there come to emerge instances where the calculating abilities of the economic guidance functionaries and producers, who are the masters of calculations and who are in charge of them, are unable to keep abreast with the developing realities.

To correctly solve, to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist economic system, the question of economic calculations which are ceaselessly becoming complex as socialist construction progresses, is one of the very important principled questions arising in improving and perfecting economic management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is imperative to struggle against all kinds of phenomena of waste, ceaselessly lower production cost and construction cost, and manage and operate the economy based on strict economic calculations." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 11, p 318)

Parties of the working class which have come to power, create the conditions throughout the period of socialist economic construction for properly making economic calculations by ceaselessly improving the system and method and principles of economic management such as the method to plan the people's economy to suit the developing realities.

Already immediately following liberation, with a view to precisely solving the question of economic calculations, our party established a system of planning the people's economy on a statewide basis, on the one hand, and applied the principle of the independent economic accounting system to enterprise management and operation and put in place an orderly system of ordinary accounting and system of statistical reports.

Under the new historical conditions of the triumphant socialist system it established the Tæan work system for the first time and implemented unified, detailed planning, and made it possible to improve the quality of economic calculations one notch higher by ceaselessly improving the standards and rules of economic management and various technical economic criteria.

By setting the task to further deepen economic calculations and sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization in order to maximally, effectively utilize the sound material and technical foundations laid on the march route toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, our party has made it possible for many production units to plan and coordinate their management activity and show a high economic efficacy.

Today, under conditions that the units and targets of economic calculations have become extraordinarily expanded and complex and the question of scientizing management activity is on the agenda, it is a very urgent task arising in scientifically, rationally managing the economy to enhance the economic calculation abilities of the functionaries more rapidly than ever before and meticulously organize and conduct the work.

Even though commendably making calculations is required everywhere, the phenomenon still continues among certain functionaries that, conducting

work by a rough estimate, they do not make proper calculations or direct less attention to the matter. It is the work habit which our functionaries must necessarily possess to calculate everything and assiduously, meticulously run the economy. Only by commendably making economic calculations is it possible to energetically push capital construction aimed at occupying the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction and also thoroughly implement the light industry revolution guideline and the service revolution guideline set forth by our party, and make the nation's economic resources show their great worth as well.

An important question arising in properly making calculations is above all that of concretely, thoroughly calculating the factors and objective conditions which exert influence on economic phenomena and economic course.

In the socialist society, economic phenomena are very complex and diverse, and even on one economic phenomenon, many factors operate. If all branches, all units of the people's economy are to conduct management activity on a planned basis, they must concretely calculate such factors. The more management activity becomes diverse and complex, the more urgently arises the demand for even more concretely and thoroughly making calculations. With a plan formulated with rough calculations it is impossible to tightly, scientifically operate the people's economy whose scope is growing bigger and whose linkages are becoming more complex day by day.

An important question arising in concretely making economic calculations is that of calculating in detail such elements as labor force, technology, raw materials and funds. Of course, the factors operating on economic phenomena are incalculably many, but the basics among them are the three major elements of production. If the three major elements of production and funds are calculated in detail, it will become possible to formulate a scientific plan so as to make all links move correctly dovetailed into the process of management activity.

Above all, based on a precise grasp of the state of ideological consciousness of the producers, their likings, their physical constitution, their technical skill standard, and the state of deployment of labor force, labor calculation must be made so as to make it possible to increase the per-employee production volume. Unless labor force is calculated in the direction of decisively increasing the per-employee production volume under our country's conditions that the labor situation is strained, not only will it be impossible to timely satisfy the ceaselessly growing demands for labor force; it will be impossible to enhance the economic efficacy of the production and construction branches. Only by calculating labor in the direction of increasing the per-employee production volume is it possible to correctly carry through the demands of the socialist economic law for achieving a faster growth of labor productivity in comparison with wage increase.

And in calculating labor force on a people's economy-wide basis, it is especially important to precisely set the interbranch labor balance such as between the industrial branch and the agricultural branch, between the extractive industry branch and the processing industry branch.

In order to calculate in detail the other elements of the people's economic plan such as technology, raw materials, and funds, it is imperative, the same as in the case of labor calculation, to concretely find out the present state of each of the elements and its prospects of development, and based thereon, work out measures which will make it possible to enhance the economic efficacy.

Important in making the calculation of technology is to precisely find out the present state of the technical capacity of the relevant unit and their technical skill standard and their prospects of development, and establish a detailed method to energetically push the modernization of their technical means and technical production process. In the calculation of raw materials, it is imperative to work out a method to correctly dovetail the supply and demand of raw materials based on a deep grasp of the developing state of the extractive industry and the raw material processing industry; in the calculation of funds, it is imperative to concretely establish a method to increase the state financial revenue, quickening the turnover of funds.

Next, it is important to make calculations in the direction of maximally mobilizing inner reserves.

Calculations hold it as the mission to gain the greatest efficacy in economic work. In order to score the greatest success with the least possible expenditure, it is imperative to positively search and mobilize inner reserves.

Every battlefield of economic construction which is being conducted on an awesome scale, has a lot of reserves. Reserves exist at production sites and at construction sites, and even in the non-productive branches.

Our party, early on setting forth the struggle slogan "Let Us Conserve, Conserve, and Conserve Even More!" has been sagaciously leading the way in launching, on a partywide basis, on the basis of the entire masses, the struggle to thoroughly eliminate the phenomenon of waste in all branches of the people's economy and produce more with existing materials, existing facilities, and existing labor force. In order to consolidate the achievements scored in searching and mobilizing inner reserves and further strengthen and develop them to suit the state of the nation's economy, it is imperative to make calculations in a decisively commendable manner. Only by commendably making economic calculations is it possible to positively search and mobilize reserves for production growth. As the nation's economy becomes more closely structured, the growing reserves of a permanent nature can be searched and mobilized positively only by bending a lot of effort and energy to get production command more organized and make calculations meticulously.

In order to properly make economic calculations in the direction of maximally mobilizing inner reserves, it is important to work out measures aimed at improving the index of quality indicators of enterprise management activity.

All branches, all units of the people's economy, first of all, must properly make calculations aimed at improving labor productivity and systematically lowering cost.

The struggle to improve labor productivity and lower cost is none other than the struggle to search and mobilize inner reserves. If the enterprises strengthen the conservation system and positively search and mobilize inner reserves, labor productivity comes to be improved and product cost lowered, proportionately.

In the calculation of labor productivity, both the state of political work to raise the ideological consciousness level of the producers and the technical economic measures to strengthen the degree of technical provisions for labor must be taken into consideration simultaneously, and in particular, accuracy of the technological development plan examined. And in the calculation of cost, measures to precisely calculate various technical economic standards such as the standard of material consumption and ceaselessly renew them, and methods to seek out reserves for lowering cost, must be established concretely.

All branches, all units must also properly make calculations aimed at improving product quality. The struggle to improve labor productivity and lower cost and the struggle to improve product quality are closely related to each other. Therefore, it is important to make calculations in such a way as to prevent the emergence of phenomena such as lowering quality allegedly for lowering cost or increasing cost allegedly for improving quality.

In calculating comprehensively in an integrated way the factors exerting influence on the economic phenomena and economic processes is another principled question arising in properly making calculations.

The economic processes are the processes of integrated functions of very diverse factors and objective conditions. Any one of the economic phenomena could be anything but simple, and therefore, a one-sided view is anathema to economic calculations. If, in the case of making calculations in order to normalize the production of light industry factories, to increase investment alone in the light industry branch without calculating the balance between accumulation and consumption, may be said to be a method of calculation based on a one-sided view. If, allegedly for investing in the light industry branch, consumption alone is overemphasized without balancing accumulation and consumption, not only will it be impossible to insure expanded reproduction; it will also go against our party's basic line of socialist economic construction. Our party, while always directing priority attention to the development of heavy industry in accordance with the basic line of socialist economic construction, calls for the simultaneous development of light industry.

In order to properly make economic calculations, it is imperative of course to overcome the biased tendency of a one-sided view, but it is also imperative to guard against the tendency of equalization. It is possible to make calculations comprehensively in an integrated way only on the condition of precisely carrying through the demands for determining the sequence in conducting work and seeking out the central links on which to focus strength. In order to gain the greatest economic efficacy from the given quantities of facilities, raw materials, and labor force, it is imperative to make calculations



in such a way as to supply them first to those branches demanding urgent attention. If, instead of doing so, facilities, materials, and labor force were supplied to various branches of the people's economy on an equalization basis, it would be impossible to properly develop any one branch, and ultimately, it could inflict grave aftereffects on the normal development of the people's economy as a whole.

In order to make calculations comprehensively in an integrated way, it is also imperative to solve the questions simultaneously all together, such as the question of closely combining the calculations in terms of solid objects and the calculations in terms of monetary value, and the question of commendably making both prospective calculations and current calculations.

An important question in properly making calculations is also that of calculating all factors and objective conditions in the direction of subordinating the interests of all branches of the people's economy and all enterprises to statewide interests.

The socialist economy is a centralized economy. Each production unit is no more than a component part of the organic whole through and through. Only by the brisk activity of individual production units can the organic whole properly move, but their activity must receive the unified guidance of the state. When viewed from the ownership side, too, most of our country's factories and enterprises belong to the state. Therefore, the economic functionaries, when making any economic calculation, must always view the production units and the state in close combination instead of separating them, and firmly take the state-oriented stand.

In order to make calculations in the direction of subordinating the interests of all enterprises to statewide interests, it is imperative to thoroughly overcome particularism surfacing from among the economic functionaries of production units. Particularism is a variation of individualism, and unless overcome, it will come to infringe on the overall interests of the state. All functionaries, when making economic calculations, must always examine whether or not they are correctly taking the state-oriented stand and thoroughly establish the ethos of responsibly working for the overall interests of the state.

Our country's economic might is great. To take a look at this year's state budget alone, the amount stands at 26.2367 billion won. If our functionaries, commendably making calculations, economize just one kwh of electricity, one drop of gasoline, one penny at their respective posts, they can give a proportionately great help to the nation's economic construction.

In order that all economic functionaries may commendably make calculations, they must familiarize themselves with our party's economic policy and economic construction guideline, and establish the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally, thoroughly implementing them. The party's line and policy and guideline are the unitary criteria for scientific calculations. The functionaries who strive to familiarize themselves with the party's economic policy and economic construction guideline and exert themselves to implement them, can commendably make economic calculations as well, to suit the intent of the party.

All functionaries, by energetically struggling to improve their politicotheoretical standard and economic management knowledge standard, shall go forward to brilliantly realize the demands of our party for commendably making calculations and meticulously conducting management activity.

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CSO: 4109/009

**A GOOD RESULT CAN BE ACHIEVED WHEN TAKING THE STAND OF ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY  
FOR THE PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARD**

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 38-42

[Article by Ko Yong-ch'ol]

[Text] To assume responsibility for the people's living standard is the basic stand functionaries must take.

Our functionaries are people's genuine servants who serve for the sake of the working masses. Our functionaries, who work as commanding personnel of the revolution by the implicit political trust and solicitude of the party and the leader, are charged with the glorious and heavy duty to responsibly look after the material and cultural standards of living for the working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The first and foremost task of the revolutionaries, the communists, is to struggle for the sake of the freedom and happiness of the people. To struggle to ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people who have been liberated from exploitation and oppression is the task that must necessarily be undertaken by the communists who have seized the political ruling power."  
("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 16, p 25)

To say to take the stand of assuming responsibility for the people's living standard means to put it in the forefront as the first and foremost duty to improve the standard of living for the working people and insure the means of living and living conditions necessary for promoting the well-being of the people, with a direct grip on them.

The question of the people's living standard in the socialist society where the root cause of exploitation and oppression has liquidated, hinges largely on what stand and from what viewpoint the functionaries work. The policy of the party and the state to improve the standard of living for the people is implemented through none other than the functionaries. No matter how correct a policy the party and the state set forth, if the functionaries do not earnestly, persistently struggle to implement it, it is impossible

to quickly improve the standard of living for the working people. The stand and viewpoint of the functionaries toward the people's living standard constitute the basic measuring stick showing their party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness, and one of the important factors exerting great influence on systematically promoting the well-being of the working people. Only the functionary who takes the stand of assuming responsibility for the people's living standard, can repay the implicit political trust of the party and leader with substantive work achievement and go forward to fully discharge his basic responsibility as a people's faithful servant.

In making the functionaries go forward to solve the question of the people's living standard, taking the stand of assuming responsibility for it, it is very important to strengthen the militant function and leadership role of the county party committee.

The county party committee is the executive unit which, setting in motion the party organizations, party members, and working people in the county, goes forward to implement the line and policy of the party. Only by enhancing the function and role of the county party committee which exercises partywide guidance for all tasks in the county and goes forward to step up the ideological remolding of people amid practical struggle, is it possible to firmly establish among the functionaries the stand and viewpoint of assuming responsibility for the people's living standard, and setting them in motion, go forward to satisfactorily resolve various tasks arising in improving the material and cultural standards of living for the working people.

The experience of Tokch'on County graphically shows that when strengthening the militant function and role of the county party committee and making the functionaries go forward to solve the question of the people's living standard, taking the stand of assuming responsibility for it, it is possible to achieve a good result.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, personally visiting Tokch'on County on several occasions, brightly illuminated the road ahead for the county, and directed great solicitude for improving the standard of living for the county inhabitants. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, concretely ascertaining the living conditions of the inhabitants every time they visited the county, taught us step by step the method to improve them, and had positive measures taken for quickly improving the material and cultural standards of living for the working people.

In the past period, loyally upholding the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader and adhering to it as one of the major tasks to improve the standard of living for the people, Tokch'on County Party Committee planned and coordinated organizational political work for the realization. The county party committee, in particular energetically launching the struggle to strengthen partywide guidance for administrative economic work and enhance the sense of responsibility of the functionaries so as to make the success in party work manifest itself in the success in economic work, was able to score no small achievements in improving the standard of living for the working people.



Today Tokch'on County, relying on its own reliable economic foundations, is amply producing and insuring various kinds of industrial goods and agricultural products, and briskly launching service activity, it is satisfactorily filling the needs of people's life. In particular, with the production of vegetables, edible oil, and meat increased and evenly distributed to the people, the diet of working people has been improved markedly and their living standard raised by far. A local construction materials base has been organized thoroughly and local construction stepped up, mobilizing inner reserves, and as a result, a lot of dwellings and also cultural welfare facilities have been built, and the streets and neighborhoods are being organized into a better place to live.

Deeply feeling with all their hearts the great benevolence of the party and the leader as their living standard improves rapidly, all the working people of Tokch'on County are living and working filled to overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm and optimism, and fresh innovation is being achieved ceaselessly in the economic and cultural construction of the county.

The success of Tokch'on County Party Committee in the work that has led the way in quickly improving the standard of living for the working people on the stand of assuming responsibility for it, is showing priceless experience to our party organizations and functionaries.

The work experience of Tokch'on County Party Committee shows above all that in making the functionaries go forward to solve the question of the people's living standard on the stand of assuming responsibility for it, it is important to do planning properly and push ahead with it until seeing it through to completion.

To do planning properly, launch a follow-up battle, and see the work through to completion is the revolutionary work habit which the functionaries who are responsible for the people's living standard must possess. The functionary who, even though he is talking about responsibly looking after the people's living standard, does not launch his work revolutionarily and does not direct attention to its result, cannot perform his glorious mission and role as a people's faithful servant. Once work is planned and arranged through collective discussion, only if it is indeflectibly and resolutely pushed until completion is it possible to deepen the struggle to improve the standard of living for the people and insure the needs of working people's life not by words but in practical material terms.

Showing this well is the course of struggle conducted in Tokch'on County to organize a local raw material base.

To organize one's own raw material base is an important requirement in normalizing the production of already established local industry factories and satisfactorily filling the growing needs of working people for consumer goods.

The task to create a raw material base for the first time in Tokch'on County where most parts of the county are mountainous and arable land is limited, was a formidable one that required a great deal of strength.

The county party committee thoroughly laid the groundwork for planning and organizational work aimed at creating the raw material base, convinced that if the functionaries highly displayed the revolutionary spirit of absolutism and unconditionality in implementing the party policy and the broad masses were positively mobilized, it would be quite possible to carry out whatever difficult tasks.

After concretely planning and coordinating advance preparatory work and daily work schedule for the creation of the raw material base, setting functionaries of the county people's committee in motion, the county party committee collectively discussed them and organized assignments. Thus it was possible to conduct thorough organizational work by the method to comprehensively consider conditions such as the characteristics of the relevant units, the scope of the raw material base to be created, and its natural geographical conditions and to have the target for reclamation, time period, and method determined by the organ, by the enterprise. This became an important factor which made it possible for the organs and enterprises to rationally mobilize labor force and technical means to suit their own characteristics and positively push ahead with the task to create the raw material base even as satisfactorily carrying out their basic revolutionary task.

Planning and organizational work must necessarily be underlaid with a follow-up battle. Stopping at blueprinting and arranging work and failing to grasp and control the progress in the prosecution on a regular basis, it is impossible to reap good fruits, no matter how commendably the first step was taken.

In the initial period when the struggle began for the creation of the raw material base in Tokch'on County, people's fervor was intense, but as time passed, the work was not being pushed as originally planned by the county. The reason lay in that certain organs and enterprises, on the excuse that there were many tasks to do and there were barriers standing in the way, did not conduct the task for the creation of the raw material base responsibly in a manner befitting the master.

The county party committee, which went into the realities and seized upon the locked-in links, established a stern discipline to thoroughly dovetail the task for the creation of the raw material base into the daily work schedule and carry it out in a timely manner, and based on having summed up and analyzed the progress in the task on a regular basis, put efforts into establishing improvement measures. In particular, it went forward to deepen the ideological battle through summation and rearrangement work to generalize the achievement and experience and straighten out the biased tendencies that surfaced. Thus it was possible in a few years to create natural and cultivated raw material bases totaling 530-plus chongbo in many districts such as the Suha district, the Kumsong district, the Yongung district, and the Songjong district. By struggling precisely with such work habit and way of work the county party committee was able to successfully push ahead with the task to thoroughly organize the base for blanks of the Iron Daily Necessities Factory and normalize its production, increase the production capacity of the General Foodstuff Factory and organize a packing material production base as well. In the process, the authority of county party work

became enhanced and the revolutionary work habit came to be established firmly in the county to see through to completion any work once begun.

Life shows that the county party committee correctly blueprinting and arranging work and then launching a follow-up battle until reaping fruits is where an important guarantee for timely overcoming the barriers and bottlenecks encountered and successfully carrying out the revolutionary task at hand lies, and energetically proves that only by establishing precisely such ethos is it possible for the functionaries to acquit themselves fully of their basic responsibility on the stand of assuming responsibility for the people's living standard.

It is part of the important experience gained in the task of Tokch'on County Party Committee that when the functionaries work with a correct methodology, they can go forward to responsibly solve the questions arising in improving the standard of living for the people.

Whether or not the functionaries can successfully conduct the task to improve the standard of living for the people hinges largely on how they work with what methodology and ingenuity. Only if the functionaries have a correct methodology, can they confidently organize and conduct the task to satisfy the daily growing diverse demands of the people, and correctly mobilizing the strength of the masses, go forward to timely solve all questions that arise. He who works without any methodology cannot be said to be a functionary who looks after the people's living standard on the stand of assuming responsibility for it.

In the past period Tokch'on County Party Committee, by leading the functionaries to launch all tasks with correct methodology, was able to improve the diet of working people, increasing meat production, and score a good result in solving the housing question, stepping up the construction of dwellings. In particular, the process of a mass struggle to raise domestic animals was very instructive.

To thoroughly implement the guideline of the party for raising domestic animals as a mass movement is one of the most important tasks arising in quickly improving the standard of living for the people.

Although a comparatively firm stock breeding base had been created in Tokch'on County, it was impossible with that alone to satisfactorily fill the growing demands of working people for meat.

The county party committee, while strengthening the already created stock breeding base, set forth, in accordance with the guideline of the party, the task to quickly increase the production of meat, raising domestic animals as a mass movement, and called party organizations and functionaries to the struggle to implement it.

At first the county party committee held conferences on several occasions and every time formulating relevant measures, sent them down to the base-level units, and assigning tasks to the functionaries, summed them up. But the

work did not progress as quickly as the county party committee thought. This was related to the fact that certain functionaries conducted work by general appeal, exhortation, and prodding.

Drawing a serious lesson from this, the county party committee kept guidance abreast so as to make the functionaries substantially plan and coordinate work with concrete methodology.

The county party committee made the functionaries energetically launch explanatory talks and mass lectures among the inhabitants and inspire them to voluntarily launch into raising domestic animals, on the one hand, and socially evaluating the exemplary working people, also applied the method of giving material incentives to them. Such task had important significance in making the working people, embracing the mass movement for meat production as their own demand in life, go forward to positively launch it.

The county party committee also pushed the functionaries to formulate, with a view to the future, measures to lay breeding foundations for the first time by the people's neighborhood unit in the workers' districts, in the up-districts while consolidating the already existing breeding system, in order to timely insure the rapidly growing needs for domestic animal offspring and fodder. And it also went forward to energetically launch the task to recover the wastes generated by foodstuff factories and utilize them as domestic animal fodder, and insure fodder on a regular basis regardless of seasons, installing fodder preserving tanks by the household.

Through such process the county was able to energetically launch the mass movement to raise domestic animals, satisfactorily filling the dramatically increased needs for domestic animal offspring and fodder.

In the process of raising domestic animals as a mass movement, many bottlenecks emerged. Functionaries of the county party committee, by seeking out ingenious ways to overcome the bottlenecks and going forward with a tight grip on them, were able to create conditions for systematically increasing meat production and supplying meat on a regular basis to all working people in the county such as the coal miners.

The realities show that the way of work with a concrete methodology and ingenuity, not with a general appeal or exhortation, constitutes an important guarantee indeed for formulating a correct measure to improve the standard of living for the people and pushing ahead with the economic task at hand with perseverance.

To raise demands without methodology and ingenuity is, in fact, no more than bureaucracy. Tokch'on County's experience bears vivid testimony to the fact that to work with a correct methodology constitutes the revolutionary work method which the functionaries responsible for the people's living standard must possess.

It is another important part of the Tokch'on County Party Committee's experience in work that in order that the functionaries may solve the



question of the people's living standard on the stand of assuming responsibility for it, they must work boldly, daringly.

The task to improve the standard of living for the people is a difficult and enormous one to satisfy the daily growing diverse demands of the working people. Therefore, only if the functionaries boldly, daringly organize their work site, can they go forward to successfully solve various complex questions arising in improving the standard of living for the people in a short period in an epoch-making manner. If the functionaries, behaving timidly, fail to boldly launch work, they cannot give any help to the struggle to improve the standard of living for the people. The functionaries who are responsible for the people's living standard must highly display the revolutionary ethos to boldly think and daringly organize their work site as befits the standard bearer of the constantly advancing force.

Tokch'on County Party Committee, by leading the functionaries to boldly, daringly work, has been able to score a great success in stepping up the development of the local industry and improving the standard of living for the working people. Here, constituting a good instance of it was the process of solving the question of vegetables.

In the past period in Tokch'on County, lacking in the right place for raising vegetables, it was unfavorable to increasing their production while the demands for vegetables dramatically rose as the population increased.

The county party committee, setting the bold targets for increasing the per-chongbo yields from already existing vegetable fields and at the same time for organizing an additional vegetable base of several hundred chongbo within a short time and insuring the vegetables with the county's own production, positively set the masses in motion.

The task launched by the county to organize the new vegetable production base was a difficult struggle to obtain enormous areas of fertile vegetable fields, reclaiming the riverside areas of the Sodokch'on district, Ansan district, and Sinsan Plain.

As under the guidance of the county party committee a large area of vegetable cultivation was boldly determined and the battle launched to insure it, certain functionaries immersed in passivity and conservatism were not quite willing and ready to launch into it. It was their contention that inasmuch as several hundred carloads of rock must be hauled away and more than 1 thousand cubic meters of earth must be spread for improving just 1 chongbo of vegetable fields, it would be utterly impossible to resolve the necessary labor force and hauling means.

The county party committee, launching political work in diverse ways with it as the content that work be conducted with a bold aggressive spirit in accordance with the intent of the party, made one and all mobilized ideologically in this task. On the other hand, the county party committee led the way in briskly launching socialist emulation on a countywide scale.

with concentrated strength, and energetically pushed the county-level responsible functionaries, instead of sitting behind the desk in the office, to go down to the seething work site and spiritedly command the battle at the forefront of the masses. In the process, a revolutionary turnaround happened in the work method and work style of the functionaries and the fervor of the masses became extraordinarily heightened, and the bold targets were successfully realized in a short period for creating large areas of vegetable raising field and for introducing a sprinkler irrigation system as well. Thus for the county it has become possible now to send large quantities of vegetables to other countries even as satisfying its own needs.

The Tokch'on County Party Committee, by leading the functionaries to work with such a bold fighting spirit, was able to score the achievement of completing the construction of a freezer facility with 5,000 ton capacity with its own strength in no more than 6 months, and admirably complete in 1 month even the oil press improvement project which, it was said, would take more than 3 months.

The realities energetically prove the correctness and vitality of our party's guideline for conducting work always boldly, daringly, and show that when going forward strictly adhering to this guideline of the party, however formidable and difficult the task at hand, it is possible to carry it out successfully.

Thus in the past period the Tokch'on County Party Committee, by making the functionaries launch all tasks on the stand of assuming responsibility for the people's living standard, was able to positively contribute to quickly improving the material and cultural standards of living for the working people to suit the intent of the party.

All party organizations and functionaries shall struggle positively to more admirably implement the guideline of our party for improving the standard of living for the working people in an epoch-making manner firmly on the stand of assuming responsibility for the people's living standard.

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CSO: 4109/009

## KULLOJA ON 67TH ANNIVERSARY OF OCT REVOLUTION

SK121235 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 43-46

[Article by Yi Chae-pil: "The Soviet People's Struggle to Perfect a Developed Socialist Society--On the Occasion of the 67th Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution of Russia"]

[Text] It has been 67 years since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Under the leadership of V.I. Lenin, 67 years ago the revolutionary working class of Russia cut off the shackle of capital and established a proletarian dictatorship--the state of workers and peasants--for the first time in the world.

Having set forth a creative theory on imperialism and a proletarian revolution by developing Marxism and having armed the Bolsheviks and the Russian working class with the theory, Lenin organized and armed uprising without delay when a subjective and objective situation for the revolution was created and led the revolution to victory at the van of the uprising.

The historic victory of the October Socialist Revolution liberated the popular masses, including the Russian working class, from the yoke of autocracy and opened a broad way to them so that they could create a new life. The Great October Socialist Revolution was a historic event which declared the advent of the era of a solemn advance toward socialism--the era of a revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism.

The victory of the October Revolution and the emergence of the first state of workers and peasants made the first breakthrough on the front of imperialism and proclaimed the beginning of the ruin of imperialism. Because of the victory of the October Revolution, worn-out and rotten capitalism was plunged into more serious crises at an accelerated pace.

Thanks to the victory of the October Revolution, the struggle of the colonial oppressed for liberation became closely combined with the revolutionary struggle of the international working class. This combination became an important part of the world revolution. With the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution as an occasion, the revolutionary awakening of the working class and the oppressed throughout the world was heightened and their revolutionary advance to smash the fortress of capital and the Colonial shackle was strengthened.

By uniting the Russian working class and millions of exploited masses firmly around the Bolshevik Party, Lenin smashed imperialist interventionists with armed forces and domestic reactionary forces, which desperately pounced upon the young Soviet state to liquidate it in the cradle, and solidly defended the Soviet state, a gain of the October Revolution.

Lenin laid down before the Soviet regime a program for socialist construction with regard to the socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization of the country, which attained victory in the civil war against foreign interventionists with armed forces and domestic reactionary forces.

While overcoming piled-up difficulties under the seige of imperialism and defeating the last-ditch resistance of the internal and external class enemies, the Russian working class and the Soviet people successfully reconstructed the ruined economy, excellently carried out the Leninist program for socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization, and enhanced the country's defense capabilities to counter aggression by imperialists.

Under the leadership of Lenin, the Soviet people smashed the subversive maneuvers of the class enemies at home and abroad and powerfully advanced the revolution and construction, thereby showing through practice that the victory of socialism is possible in a country and socialism can be excellently built even amid the siege of imperialism.

All successes the Soviet people attained in the revolution and construction under the banner of Leninism were a firm guarantee for solidly safeguarding the revolutionary gains and for defending the security of the Soviet state. The Soviet people played a decisive role in annihilating the Hitler fascist clique and the Japanese militarists during World War II. The Soviet people achieved victory in the war by shouldering the weight of the antifascist war and by fully displaying mass heroism and lofty patriotism, thus honorably defending their socialist fatherland and greatly contributing to saving mankind from the danger of fascism and to liberating many countries in Europe and Asia.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Under the banner of Leninism, the Soviet people defeated aggression by the imperialists and resistance by the domestic counterrevolutionary forces, pioneered the road of socialist construction, which no one had ever trod, and changed thier fatherland into the developed socialist power of today through a protracted, grim struggle."

Under the tested leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people accelerated socialist construction while overcoming all kinds of difficulties and hardships, thus turning their country into a socialist power with a modern industry equipped with updated technology, a developed agriculture, and powerful defense capabilities.

Today, the fraternal Soviet people are vigorously struggling to perfect a developed socialist society, upholding the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of a series of recent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee.



The results of the February and April plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the first session of the 11th Supreme Soviet demonstrated the nature of inheritance and consistency in the party's political lines and showed the Soviet people's deep trust in the CPSU Central Committee, led by the respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko; their firm resolve to accelerate the socialist and communist cause; and their unity and cohesion.

The CPSU puts forth as an important task at present strengthening the militant might of the party organizations, uniting the popular masses organizationally and ideologically, and strengthening the party's guidance of economic work. It has achieved a great advance in carrying out this task.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government have attained great successes in strengthening order, organizational nature, and discipline in all fields of social life; in educating the workers, the masters of production, in a revolutionary manner; and in nurturing the new growing generation to be awakened--construction workers of the new society who love labor.

A labor struggle to overfulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan is being powerfully waged in the Soviet Union. Also, a draft plan for indicating basic methods for far-sighted, prospective economic and social development between 1986-1990 and until the year 2000 is being mapped out in the Soviet Union.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government put forward the task of elevating the country's productivity, and, on this basis, of markedly improving the Soviet people's standard of living, and of fully meeting their material and spiritual demands.

Through the people's creative labor struggle under the tested leadership of the CPSU, new mighty industrial sectors and centers have been founded in the Soviet Union. The rapid development of such industries as the modern machinery and equipment industry, the field of radio engineering, the petrochemical industry, shows the might of Soviet industry.

Since the beginning of the 1980's, petroleum production has exceeded 600 million tons, coal production 700 million tons, and steel production 150 million tons in the Soviet Union. The daily production of electricity has reached 3.6 billion kwh in the Soviet Union. The total production of electricity in the Soviet atomic power plants will exceed 21 million kwh this year.

At the eighth All-Russian Soviet Congress on 22 December 1920, Lenin noted the tasks assigned to the Soviet regime and laid down the proposition that communism is the Soviet regime plus electrification. Lenin's far-sighted conception has been brilliantly realized in the Soviet land.

In the last 5 years, the output of industrial products has increased by 18 percent, labor productivity in the field of industry by 14 percent, and national income by almost 19 percent in the Soviet Union.

Great development has also been achieved in agriculture in the Soviet Union. The comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy and the amount of mineral

fertilizer supplied to kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been accelerated. As a result of this, great success has been attained yearly in the production of grain and other agricultural products in the Soviet Union. To develop agriculture, the Soviet Government has allocated a huge amount of investment and materials to rural areas.

As a result of pushing ahead with large construction projects and the plan for readjusting the fixed assets of the national economy, some 3,200 industrial enterprises have been constructed and have been set in operation during the periods of the 9th 5-Year Plan and the 10th 5-Year Plan and for 3 years of the period of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The Soviet people frustrated the imperialists' embargoes against the Soviet Union and successfully completed the construction of gas pipelines and the Baykal-Amur railroad.

The Soviet Union has vigorously staged the struggle to increase labor productivity by widely applying modern scientific and technological successes and advanced experience into many fields of the national economy.

In particular, an epochal development has been achieved in the field of electronic engineering. As a result of the introduction of the digital technology and electronic computers, plants, enterprises, and machines have been automated. Also, as a result of the rapid development of the production of industrial robots, the work of applying robots to production has been accelerated at a rapid tempo.

Today, the Soviet Union is putting forth the task of improving economic management and readjusting economic organs in conformity with the demands of developing reality. To prepare for carrying out this urgent and important task, an economic test to verify the planning system of individual enterprises and large-scale production complexes has been enacted and great efforts have been made to increase the economic dependence of production complexes and enterprises, the main parts of management.

Along with this, great successes have been attained in the fields of science, education, and culture.

The Soviet Union with its large scientific research institutes has attained new epochal achievements in the field of modern scientific research work.

The number of people who have received a middle or higher education has reached 833 per 1,000 employees who work in many fields of the national economy of the Soviet Union. In the 1982-1983 school year, 37,407,000 students were studying in 152,485 schools across the country. There are 891 universities or colleges and 5,315,000 students are being cultivated into the scientists and experts of the future.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government adopt the active development of friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries and the world's progressive countries as their consistent policy for easing the strained international situation, removing the danger of war, and realizing the lasting peace and security of the world.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are dealing a resolute counterattack to the adventurous war policy of the U.S. imperialists who have deployed new nuclear weapons in Europe and are trying to plunge the world into the holocaust of war again. The Soviet Union resolutely opposes the Japanese militarists' maneuvers to reinvade South Korea and the aggressive scheme to form a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance in Asia.

Rejecting the imperialists' maneuvers to destroy the balance of power and secure unilateral superiority in producing and deploying nuclear weapons and their delivery means, the Soviet Union has raised the question of freezing nuclear weapons, limiting and cutting armaments, designating nuclear-free zones in Europe and other regions, banning Warsaw Pact member nations and NATO member nations from using armed forces against each other and the use of chemical weapons, the nonmilitarization of space, and preserving peaceful relations on the principle of equality and equal security and it has set forth initiative and constructive proposals on many occasions. These constructive overtures greatly contribute to easing the tense international situation and to averting a new global war.

Our people actively support the Soviet Union's just proposals and measures and express firm solidarity with the Soviet people's struggle.

Traditional friendly and cooperative relations were forged and have been incessantly expanded and strengthened between Korea and the Soviet Union on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors, linked to each other with a river between them. The two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are class brothers and friendly revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have long struggled for a common ideal and purpose.

Korean-Soviet friendship is based on the relationship of class alliance and grounded on a long historical tradition.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the communists and peoples of the two countries began to struggle together early against the aggression of imperialism and the oppression of colonialism and have mutually and closely supported each other and cooperated for the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

The Soviet Government and people helped our people's cause of liberating the fatherland with blood in the sacred war to annihilate the Japanese imperialists. After liberation, they were first to recognize the DPRK as the sole legitimate government of our people and have actively supported the stand of our republic in the international arena. During the difficult periods of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion and the postwar reconstruction, the fraternal Soviet people solidly sided with our people with the sincere material and spiritual assistance of internationalism.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government have constantly and invariably denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and have expressed firm solidarity

with our people's cause of national reunification. Today, they also unchangeably oppose the imperialists' maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas" and support and cooperate with our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples are comprehensively expanding and developing at a new and higher state in conformity with the demands of the socialist and communist cause.

The visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song last May was an epochal occasion in even further developing the traditional friendly and cooperative relations forged between Korea and the Soviet Union.

In the course of his visit, the firm and immovable resolve of the two parties, governments, and peoples to comprehensively expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in all fields and to fight together forever for the victory of the socialist and communist cause was expressed. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union this year and the significant meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries brought excellent results meeting the desire and expectation of the two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union and became a historic event in developing traditional Korean-Soviet friendship into a new and higher stage.

Expanding and strengthening friendship, unity, and cooperation between the two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union greatly contribute to promoting the revolution and construction in the two countries, to enhancing the socialist forces of the world, and to realizing the cause of peace for the people.

Our people treasure very much their friendship, unity, and cooperative relations with the fraternal Soviet people and, will also make active efforts to strengthen friendship and unity with them in the future. Our people will advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people forever in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the performance of the socialist and communist cause.

CSO: 4109/009



## CRIMINAL ACTS OF THE FLUNKY TRAITORS WHO HAVE LED THE COUNTRY TO ENSLAVEMENT AND RUIN

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 47-52

[Article by Ho Chong-ho]

[Text] The flunkey traitors are the diabolical enemies of the nation that, enslaving the country and the people to foreign forces, have inflicted untold misfortunes and sufferings on our people.

In bygone days a mere handful of flunkey traitors, for their personal fame and fortune, committed the crime unpardonable for a thousand years to come to sell out the country lock, stock, and barrel, offering our people as a sacrificial lamb to foreign aggressors.

The histories of the ruin of the country in the year of Kyongsul (1910), of the fate of a colonial slave our people suffered, and of the national division continuing for nearly half a century now indict that flunkeyism is the road to ruin of the country and that the flunkey traitors are indeed the implacable enemies of the nation.

Nevertheless, the present south Korean puppet gang, by continuing to commit acts of flunkey treason oblivious to the painful lessons of history, is once again forcing great sufferings on our nation.

Without energetically launching the struggle to expose and condemn the criminal acts of the flunkey traitors and oppose flunkeyism it is impossible to achieve the reunification of the country and defend the dignity and glory of the nation nor is it possible to defend national independence.

Our nation, from ancient times defending the dignity and sovereign rights of the nation, has indomitably launched the struggle against foreign aggressors, and developing science and culture with its own creative labor and wisdom, has been glorifying Korea in the eastern corner.

But, as flunkeyism became rampant in the final days of the Yi Dynasty, flunkey traitors emerged from among the feudal ruling circles, and the tragedy of enslaving the country and the people to foreign forces and ruining the country came to be played out.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The utterly corrupt feudal ruling classes of Korea servilely flattered and submitted to big countries, and relying on the strength of other countries, tried to maintain their rule." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 19, p 202)

The flunkey traitors were without exception the anti-national, reactionary ruling class, and the thought they were adhering to was flunkeyism.

Flunkeyism is essentially the thought of the exploiting class which was mainly produced and spread in a class society by the corrupt and incompetent ruling class of a small country in order to maintain their rule by the method of flattering and submitting to big countries. The flunkey traitors, for the sake of their political ambitions and their class-oriented rule, contended as if they could sustain their existence only if the small served the big, the weak relied on the strong, and a small country served and worshipped a big country, a developed country. Such were the "Five Traitors of Ulsa" (1905) such as Yi Wan-yong and so were the successive south Korean traitors such as Syngman Rhee.

By such intrinsic ideological nature of the flunkey traitors is delineated their ugly face.

Part of the ugly face of the flunkey traitors is that they are the extreme egoists and high-position seekers who do not hesitate to sell out the country and the people for their own interests.

Those blinded by their egoism, their ambition for eminence, care about no one but themselves, and are prepared to resort to any kind of Machiavellism for their interests, their ambition for eminence. Those historically known as flunkey traitors were precisely the extreme egoists, ugly seekers of high positions who, for their own hedonism and their advancement in life, unhesitatingly sold out the country and put the people in the coffin.

But none of the flunkey traitors ever openly said that they were coveting power and hedonism or turning against the people and selling out the country. Each and every one of them hung out the signboard of "loving the country" and "loving the people," and put himself up front as "leader of the nation." This was so, because without deceiving the people they could not achieve their ugly egoistic objectives; without concealing their true colors of treason against the country and the people they could not sustain their rule.

In 1910, the pro-Japanese flunkey traitors such as Yi Wan-yong and Song Pyong-chun, as a price for selling out the country, received from the Japanese imperialists "imperial bounty" ranging in amount from 50,000 to 150,000 yen. This is precisely the ugly face of the flunkey traitors as extreme egoists, high-position seekers who unhesitatingly sell out the country and the people for their own ugly interests.

It is another part of the ugly face of the flunkey traitors that they are ignorant and uncouth human butchers wielding knives against the people even though as running dogs they wag their tails before their master.

Essentially, the flunkeys are ch'ongmaeng kwani [a blind person whose eyes nevertheless look perfect] without political insights of any kind, and nitwits devoid of ability to discriminate between right and wrong, between black and white. There was not one among the historically successive flunkey traitors who had either a sound thinking faculty or a political credo of his own. What there was was the eagerness to flatter and fawn on the master, and faithfully carry out the orders of the master. Therefore, they consider it an unsurpassed "glory" to become a lady-in-waiting meekly obeying the master, a hound fighting to defend the interests of the master.

South Korea's successive puppets, all of the scoundrels without exception visiting the White House and kneeling at the feet of the U.S. President, have had "souvenir photographs" taken as they turned on the charm playing with the paws of the president's dog. This disgraceful behavior of south Korea's ruling circles is precisely what graphically reveals the face of the flunkey traitors as puppets, as nitwits, and an expression of their oath to acquit themselves fully of their loyalty to their master like a dog.

But the puppets, reigning over the people as tyrannical dictator, have suppressed without mercy any slightest move contrary to their interests.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist evil gang revealed to the hilt the face of flunkey traitors as human butchers by unhesitatingly perpetrating diabolical, bestial atrocities such as killing the youth and students and the people of Kwangju who had risen up demanding the right to living, democracy, and reunification of the country by running them over with half-tracks, by burning them with flamethrowers, by disemboweling them with bayonets.

Another ugly part of the face of the flunkey traitors is that they are political prostitutes without exception who serve different masters from master to master.

The flunkey traitors who are extreme egoists and ch'ongmaeng kwani, if necessary for their lust for power and hedonism, as a prostitute changes her "master," serve a selective master or serve many masters at the same time.

In the final days of the Yi Dynasty the feudal ruling circles, because of lack of a firm political credo, immersed in flunkeyism as they were, changed their masters from time to time to suit their ugly political ambitions as the situation changed.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who was born into this world with the blood of a pro-Japanese traitor and swore loyalty to the Japanese "Tenno," underwent metamorphosis, as Japan fell, into an Al pro-U.S. running dog vowing to "fade away as a flower of having given his all for the sake of Great America," and has today become a phenomenal political prostitute serving the two masters of the United States and Japan.

Thus the flunkey traitors are human filth, one of a kind in the world, and traitors of all time who will be cursed for ten thousand generations to come.

The flunkey traitors, emerging with different complexions at various stages in the course of our country's history, have inflicted grave harm on the development of the country and the people, and committed the crime of enslaving the people and selling out the country to foreign forces, a crime that is unpardonable for a thousand years.'

One of the grave crimes committed by the flunkey traitors is that by spreading flunkeyism among the people, they have paralyzed people's national sovereignty consciousness and enervated the nation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"A nation strong in national pride and revolutionary confidence is invincible, but a nation lacking in them is impotent." (Book "On the Chuche Ideology," p 40)

National sovereignty consciousness and pride are a driving force that makes it possible to work out the destiny of the country and the people with one's own strength, and a source of ideological strength that makes it possible to defend the independence of the country and the dignity of the people.

A nation strong in national pride and sovereignty consciousness is invincible, but a nation devoid of national spirit and pride is impotent.

If man contracts the disease of flunkeyism, his national sovereignty consciousness will get paralyzed, his national pride will disappear, and he will become an enervated being who, unable to believe in his own strength, will merely look up to others. For such man, there could be no independent opinion of his own, no initiative of his own, no faculty of his own to discern the intrinsic nature of objects and correctly distinguish between friend and foe.

The historical course in which the feudal government of the Yi Dynasty was forced by the Japanese imperialists to sign the "Kanghwa Treaty" in February 1876 shows that when the ruling circles fall a victim to flunkeyism, they lead the country to ruin.

The "Kanghwa Treaty" was an unequal treaty which reopened the door of national isolation that the feudal government of the Yi Dynasty had tightly closed, and "legitimized" the aggression of the Japanese imperialists against Korea. Although this treaty was concluded by the "gunboat diplomacy" of the Japanese imperialists, it was not a capitulation to the strong, but a submission to the weak.

At the time, all told, Japan had 10,000 troops for a regular army and 15 warships mostly constructed of wood, and in fact, the armed forces that



invaded Kanghwa Island consisted of no more than 6 warships and 800 troops. Nonetheless, the feudal ruling circles immersed in flunkeyism, bent their knees frightened by the bravado and bluster of the Japanese imperialists, failing to correctly organize and mobilize the people who had vigorously launched into the struggle against the invasion, a failure stemming from their inability to size up the situation and believe in the strength of the people.

This fact shows that if man falls a victim to flunkeyism, he will become a nitwit incapable of listening to reason and distinguishing black and white and that if the ruling class, contracting the disease of flunkeyism, takes to capitulationism, it will bring great sufferings to the country and the people.

The flunkey traitors, with an eye precisely on this point, force flunkeyism upon the people and widely spread national nihilism and slavish servile thought among the people.

Essentially, flunkeyism which is expressed in slavish servility, dependence on foreign forces, and national nihilism, has nothing to do with the masses of people. The exploiting class holds it as its mode of living to live off others, flatter and fawn on bigger scoundrels, but the masses of people are the most independent, revolutionary beings who go forward to work out their destiny with their own strength, their diligent labor and resourcefulness. In the world there are no beings more energetic and intelligent than the masses of working people. But, once immersed in flunkeyism, they will come to lose national pride and confidence, faith in their own strength; and should this come to pass, their patriotism cannot emerge and their revolutionary spirit, too, will disappear, and eventually they will end up being enervated beings.

Following liberation, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the flunkey traitors, by systematically spreading the flunkeyism of U.S. worship among the south Korean people, made no small numbers of them lose their national pride and confidence and immerse themselves in the idea of worshipping and fearing the United States.

The south Korean puppets, even distorting the history of the last 100 years stained with the U.S. imperialist aggression and plunder against Korea, are giving prominence to the United States as "savior," "the closest friend," and "a friendly country." Recently, spreading the flunkeyism of U.S. worship by coming up with what is called "consciousness reform," they are ranting that south Korea must "share destiny with the United States" and be "prepared to die if necessary for what the United States wishes."

As a result that the south Korean puppets have viciously spread the flunkeyism of U.S. worship, certain south Korean people think today as if they could not live without U.S. "aid," believing the U.S. imperialist aggressors as "liberator," "helper," and "protector."

The flunkeyism of U.S. worship spread by south Korea's successive flunkey traitors, by thus paralyzing the south Korean people's national sovereignty

consciousness and class consciousness, is inflicting immense harm on the struggle for anti-U.S. independent-ization and antifascist democratization, having transformed south Korea into "my country where other people live."

A grave criminal act perpetrated by the flunkey traitors is also that they have enslaved the country and the people to foreign forces by obstructing national unity and creating division.

The unity and solidarity of the nation are one of the basic questions arising in the struggle to defend the independence of the country and the sovereign rights of the nation.

The strength of the nation lies in unity. The nation, when it has achieved firm unity and solidarity, comes to display an invincible might and can defend the independence of the country, successfully repelling the aggression of any powerful imperialists. But if the nation is divided, failing to achieve unity, it becomes enervated and in the end, will have the fate of a colonial slave forced upon it.

Flunkeyism is an important factor dividing the nation. The flunkey traitors, starting from their criminal objectives, obstruct the unity of the nation based on one idea, create factions within the nation, and divide the nation.

In the final days of the Yi Dynasty the feudal ruling circles, blinded by their lust for political power, each launched factional strife ceaselessly, getting a ride on the coattails of big countries, and weakened the internal unity of the nation, and taking advantage of this opportunity, the world powers scrambled to intensify their aggression against Korea and expand their sphere of influence.

The conservative ruling circles of the "flunkey party," with a view to strangling the Kapo Peasant War of 1894, brought in foreign troops, and the Japanese imperialists, using this as an excuse, brought in their troops which led to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War. Thus the beautiful land of Korea was turned into a battlefield between opposing powers.

As a result of the war, the "flunkey party" lost power and factional strife broke out between other factions. In 1896 a certain faction persuaded the king to move the government into a foreign legation and caused such disgrace unprecedented in history as conducting government affairs in the household of other people, and intensified suppression against other factions.

As the factional strife intensified, the country kept on declining and the noose laid by the imperialists kept on tightening.

However fierce the scramble of the world powers for their sphere of influence, if there had been no factional strife among the flunkey traitors, the people would have fought courageously with united strength against the foreign forces and the world powers would not have been able to realize their ambitions of aggression against Korea.

It is a painful lesson left behind by the history of bygone days that division of the nation is the road to enslavement and ruin of the country. Nevertheless, south Korea's successive puppets, by clinging to their policy of national division following the U.S. imperialist doctrine of aggression to "divide and rule," are forcing our people to repeat the heartrending history of bygone days.

To reunify the divided fatherland is the supreme national task bearing on the vital interests of the whole nation, and this all-nation task can be realized only by the united strength of the nation. In particular, under conditions that different ideologies and systems exist in the North and South of our country, it is impossible to peacefully solve the question of reunification of the country, apart from great national unity.

But the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang, still holding "anticommunism" as its state policy dreaming of "reunification by vanquishing Communism," is fostering distrust and confrontation within the nation. Again, they are viciously maneuvering to realize "cross recognition of the North and South" and "unilateral admission to the United Nations" in accordance with the U.S. imperialist plan to create "two Koreas," and they are even opposing the most just and feasible proposal of ours for tripartite talks.

On account of the splittist machinations of the south Korean puppet gang, the question of reunification of the country is running into grave obstacles, and the danger of permanent division of the nation is deepening further.

The gravest of the crimes perpetrated by the flunkey traitors is that they have caused to bring about enslavement of the nation and ruin of the country by trying to solve the question of internal national affairs bringing in foreign forces and depending on them.

The master of the destiny of each country, each nation is the country, the nation concerned, and strength to work out the destiny of the nation also lies in the nation concerned. Only by solving the question of internal national affairs with its own strength is it possible to carry through the demands and interests of the masses of people and defend the national independence and sovereign rights. Depend on foreign forces and it will never be possible to correctly solve the question of internal national affairs.

In the exploiting class society there are none among big countries who have not practiced big-power-ism; none among imperialist states which have not perpetrated aggression and plunder. This is so because big-power-ism is a big country's national system; aggression and plunder, the imperialist mode of survival. Therefore, if one comes to depend on the strength of others, the destiny of one's country and people will become a plaything of foreign forces and the interests of one's nation will come to be sacrificed, and in the end, the country will become ruined.

In the final days of the Yi Dynasty the feudal ruling circles immersed in flunkeyism, by actingly foolishly to sustain national independence depending on U.S. "aid" instead of strengthening national defense and blocking with own strength the aggression of foreign forces, rather made it easier for the Japanese imperialists to occupy our country.

The corrupt, incompetent feudal rulings circles, beguiled by the U.S. imperialist promise to "protect" Korea against Japan's aggression, signed the treasonous "Korea-U.S. treaty" in April 1882, and subsequently, begged the U.S. government to invoke this treaty and make the "five-article treaty of Ulsa" [1905] abrogated, a treaty the Japanese imperialists had forced upon Korea.

But at that time the U.S. imperialists had already concluded "Katsura-Taft agreement" with the Japanese imperialists behind the scenes, and in return for Japanese recognition of their rule in the Philippines, "recognized" Japan's colonial policy in Korea. The flunkey traitors who begged such wolf for "protection" and "aid" were indeed foolish ch'ongmaeng kwani.

One of the countries which did not recognize the secret envoy dispatched by [Emperor] Kojong to the "World Peace Conference" at the Hague in 1907 was precisely the United States, a country which the U.S. worshipping flunkies had believed to be "a friendly country" at the time; so it was precisely the United States which was the first to agree to withdraw its legation from Korea in support of the Japanese imperialist rule by "Resident-General"; and again, it was none other than the United States which was the first to support "Korean-Japanese Annexation" when the Japanese imperialists had occupied Korea. Nevertheless, Kojong sent an envoy to the United States to plead for help, but the U.S. Department of State, even refusing to receive Kojong's envoy, unhesitatingly committed the discourtesy of throwing the envoy out of the front door. The flunkies were precisely such nitwits, and the U.S. imperialists were precisely such shameless frauds.

In spite of the fact that historical experience has shown that dependence on foreign forces is the road to ruin of the country, south Korea's successive ruling circles have been and are still taking to the criminal road of ever more clinging to the apron strings of the U.S. imperialists and even bringing in the Japanese militarists.

Traitor Syngman Rhee who had held U.S. worship deep in his heart, as the ground swell of peaceful reunification heightened nationwide in 1950 and the danger of losing in the "5.30 elections" and being thrown out of the seat of the president grew, sent a special envoy to the United States to beg for resolving the crisis by war. The U.S. imperialists who, with a view to occupying the whole of Korea from the beginning, were planning to provoke a war of aggression, took this opportunity to perpetrate armed invasion against our country. Thus our people came to to experience the unprecedented sufferings of war.

Traitor Pak Chong-hui, a dyed-in-the-wool pro-U.S., pro-Japanese running dog, concluded the "treaty of basic relations" with Japan, a treaty known as "the second five-article treaty of Ulsa [1905]" and so named after the act of treason by the Five Traitors of Ulsa, and brought into south Korea the Japanese militarist force, the implacable enemy of our nation, and opened the door for the Japanese financial cliques to rush into south Korea like a torrential stream.

Traitor Chen Ju-hwan, who early on swore allegiance to the Star-Spangled Banner and to the United States, has begged Reagan to keep the U.S. troops stationed long in south Korea and vowed to make [south Korea] a "citadel for U.S. national defense" in the Pacific, and turned south Korea into a nuclear forward area, the largest machine in the far East in accordance with the U.S. imperialist global strategy.



Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, traveling to Japan early last September and bowing before the Japanese "Tenno," the mastermind of the colonial rule in Korea, felt immensely touched by his hypocritical expression of "regret" for the past, and raved as if it had "historical significance" in the developing relations with Japan, and unhesitatingly perpetrated the act of treason against the country and the people, an act that complements the U.S.-Japan-south Korea "tripartite security system" and opens up the road to aggression by the armed forces of Japan's "Self-Defense Force." This is an imprudent act of treason against the country and the people unpardonable for a thousand years surpassing by far the crimes of the Five Traitors of Ulsa and south Korea's successive puppets, and a flunkey act of treason which none but a diabolical traitor against the people and the country such as traitor Chon Tu-hwan could perpetrate.

Precisely because of the south Korean puppet gang's dependence on foreign forces, pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyism, today south Korea is being sucked increasingly deeper into the colonial rule and enslavement of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries, a grave barrier is being created on the road ahead for fatherland reunification, and the danger of war is deepening day by day on the Korean peninsula.

The dependence on foreign forces is none other than the road to enslavement and ruin of the country. Depend on foreign forces and it becomes impossible to prevent the destiny of the nation from placing into their hands.

Flunkeyism, because of its treasonous character, cannot escape bankruptcy, and it is in the scheme of things that the flunkey traitors will inevitably suffer the nation's curse and history's forsaking.

The people do not forgive the flunkey traitors who sell out the country, the nation, and will curse and denounce them for a thousand years to come.

The masters use the puppets as much as they could, but abandon them when they become useless.

In bygone days traitors Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui were unable to escape such miserable plight.

To get destroyed by the crimes they have committed is the inescapable fate of the flunkey traitors, and to ceaselessly replace their running dogs is the customary technique of the masters.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, too, who is repeating the cursed history of the flunkey traitors, cannot become an exception, and will be unable to escape the fate of destruction.

The lessons of history show that the flunkey traitors must be overthrown and that flunkeyism constituting their ideological base must be overcome.

The struggle to oppose the flunkey traitors and uproot flunkeyism is a serious question influencing the fate of the nation and victory or defeat of the revolution.

By clearly understanding the crimes historically perpetrated against our nation by flunkeyism and the flunkey traitors and by further strengthening the struggle against them we shall realize the independent reunification of the fatherland ahead of schedule and go forward to hasten the final victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

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CSO: 4109/009

## THE JAPANESE REACTIONARIES CANNOT DISTORT THE STARK HISTORICAL FACTS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 53-57

[Article by Kim Kil-sin]

[Text] Today the Japanese reactionaries are persistently perpetrating criminal acts to distort our nation's long history, and beautify and embellish the crimes-filled history of Japanese imperialist aggression against Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries already in 1982 suffered strong internal and external denunciation and repudiation for making the Korean question written with distortion in high school textbooks. The Japanese authorities at the time, being of a mind to soften and placate the daily growing internal and external voice of protest and denunciation, announced so-called "government view" to "correct, as a responsibility of the government" the distorted writings of Korean history, and even pretended to take a series of measures.

Such maneuvering of the Japanese reactionaries was no more than a deceptive one from start to finish.

Graphically proving this are the 1985 textbooks published at the end of last June and the state of their "approval" by the Japanese authorities.

Even in the textbooks allegedly "corrected" and "approved" this time amid keen internal and external attention, the improper posture and maneuvering of the Japanese reactionaries bent on beautifying and embellishing the -istory of aggression against Korea still remain unchanged, and the writings about certain historical events are even more distorted than in previous textbooks.

Such cunning and shameless act on the part of the Japanese reactionaries is an outrageous one that makes a mockery of the just internal and external public opinion and demand for truthful writing of the historical facts in textbooks, and a vicious challenge to the Korean people aiming for the independent stand and attitude.

It is no accident by any means that the Japanese reactionaries are persistently maneuvering to distort the history of Korea.

The maneuvering to distort Korean history by the Japanese reactionaries who have been brought back to life with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists is one that has been faithfully modeled after the customary technique used by the Japanese imperialists in bygone days for their overseas aggression and colonial rule, and in particular, an extension of the machinations the Japanese imperialists had long perpetrated to distort Korean history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In bygone days the Japanese imperialists distorted the history of our country and trampled our national culture, and made all kinds of maneuvering to obliterate the national consciousness of our people." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 1, p 447)

Historical facts are not something that could be erased or concealed by the distortion and falsification of them by anyone.

The act of distorting and falsifying history is a criminal act that could be perpetrated only by the imperialists who make an occupation of aggression and plunder against other countries. Constituting a typical case in point is the historical maneuvering of the Japanese imperialists to distort the history of Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries extended their tentacles of aggression against Korea in the mid-19th century, getting a ride on the coattails of the European and American powers, on the one hand, and began distorting the history of Korea with a view to rationalizing their act and inspiring militarism. Such maneuvering to distort history was pushed in real earnest after their occupation of Korea, and it continued even after the fall of Japanese imperialism.

The Japanese militarists distorted the early history of Korean-Japanese relations from the 4th to 6th centuries as if Japan, then known as Yamato, had "ruled" the whole of southern Korea. In this distortion they used a phony rubbing claimed to have been made of the tombstone of the queen of Kwanggaet'o-wang of Koguryo by army captain Sagawa who had sneaked into the coastal area of the Yalu in 1884 on a spying mission. Such maneuvering for distortion subsequently claimed that in the Kaya league (Mimana in Japanese) at the mouth of the Nakdong River Japan had established a ruling organ called "Miyake" and ruled it as a colony for approximately 2 centuries. This was rationalized as so-called "Miyake Theory of Mimana" and ultimately turned into an established theory among the circles of Japanese historians. And a fellow named Terauchi, the first "Governor-General" of Korea following the occupation of Korea, created the "Investigation Bureau of the Government-General of Korea" and ordered it to comprehensively falsify and compile Korean history in such a manner as to be favorable to their colonial rule, and his successor, too, a fellow named Saito, participating in five meetings of the "Korean History Editing Committee" formed with a view to falsifying "Korean history," ranted that "Korean history" must be edited in such a manner as to conform to their demands.

Such "Korean history" falsified by the Japanese imperialists was a complete fabrication of Korean history caliming that Korea was a colony of Japan as early as in the Three Kingdoms period; that the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War in the contemporary period were "just wars" undertaken by Japan in order to "save" Korea; that so-called "annexation" which was complete occupation of Korea was an event that provided "eternal happiness" for the Korean people as "Japanese subjects."

All these facts bespeak well how shamelessly the Japanese imperialists had distorted and falsified Korean history in order to rationalize their brigandish act of aggression against Korea and their barbaric colonial rule.

The Japanese reactionaries, drawing deserved lessons from their history of defeat, should formally apologize to the Korean people for the crimes committed by their predecessors in Korea in bygone days, on the one hand, and also take action to straighten out the distorted and falsified Korean history faithfully with historical facts.

But the Japanese reactionaries, repeating the same mistakes of their predecessors, took action for an extensive revision of the "new history of Japan," the high school textbook of history written in 1955 through the "official appointed exclusively for inspection of textbooks" with faithful description of historical facts as to the intrinsic nature and actual conditions of the wars of aggression and atrocities of plunder ceaselessly perpetrated by the Japanese imperialists. This was precisely the "Ienaka textbook case," the first postwar case of revision of the textbook for worse.

Such reactionary tendencies surfaced more blatantly as the machinations of the Japanese reactionaries for overseas expansion became intensified day by day and their maneuvering for a reinvasion of south Korea expanded by stages.

The maneuvering of the Japanese reactionaries to distort Korean history is thus an extension of the historical criminal acts over a long period, a product of their policy of aggression against Korea, and a direct reflection of it.

The maneuvering of the Japanese reactionaries to distort history is essentially an act of flagrant infringement of the national sovereign rights of the Korean people.

This is strikingly manifest in that the "History of Japan," "History of the World," and "Contemporary Society," Japan's high school textbooks made public this time, distort Korean history more shamelessly than earlier textbooks and debase the Korean people.

The Japanese reactionaries, through these textbooks distorting and falsifying the history of ancient Korea and the history of early Korean-Japanese relations contrary to stark historical facts, debase the Korean nation as if it is an "inferior" nation devoid of sovereign rights which has been "ruled" from ancient times by foreign forces, especially by Japan.



As the stark historical facts and the records of early Korean-Japanese relations prove, our forebears, moving into the Japanese Archipelago, made great contributions to the advance of Japan's culture and history.

Nevertheless, the Japanese reactionaries are still persisting in the distorted and falsified "Miyake Theory of Mimana," and even justifying the history of aggression against Korea by Japanese samurai during the Yi Dynasty, have had erased the atrocity evoking the unbearable wrath of everyone perpetrated against the Korean people by the Japanese aggressors.

That they have had erased the atrocity of human slaughter perpetrated at the time when Toyotomi [Hideyoshi], an incarnation of war of aggression, invaded Korea in the year of Imjin [1592] constitutes a typical case in point. Textbook "History of Japan" originally described the historical fact nearly faithfully that Toyotomi, "at the time of invasion against Korea, killed and wounded large numbers of the Korean people soldiers" and perpetrated the atrocity of human slaughter, but the Japanese authorities, claiming that it was the "custom" of Japanese samurai to cut out man's eyes, ears, and nose, not an atrocity, have had it "deleted."

That in this manner the Japanese reactionaries, flagrantly distorting the history of Korean-Japanese relations in the early period and during the Yi Dynasty, scheme to cover up the bestial atrocities perpetrated by their ancestors in Korea is related to their pursuit of the wicked objectives to underline and rationalize with a falsified history their reinvasion machinations against Korea and instill warlike militarism in Japanese youths and juveniles.

The criminal maneuvering to distort Korean history perpetrated by the Japanese reactionaries in the textbooks produced this time is also strikingly manifest in that they are beautifying and embellishing more viciously than before the history of crimes perpetrated by the Japanese imperialists and the U.S. imperialists in modern and contemporary Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries are above all extremely distorting the criminal history of Japanese imperialist aggression against Korea and their colonial rule.

The Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War were, in practical terms, premeditated, criminal wars of aggression by the Japanese imperialists for aggression against Korea.

Through the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) the Japanese imperialist aggressors occupied Taiwan, the Liadong Peninsula, and the Pescadores, and through the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), not only acquired from the Czarist Russia the rights to lease Lushun and Luta, manage the South Manchurian Railways, and the territorial right to the southern half of Sakhalin, but secured their "right to rule" Korea.

That at the time of the Sino-Japanese War, a fellow named Kawakami, army vice-chief of the general staff, stated without reservation that once Japan won

in this war, "it would not be difficult at all to bring the whole of Korea under our sphere of influence" and that by the "Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty" the Japanese government secured the right to "guidance, protection, and supervision" of Korea bespeak the fact well that these two wars were wars of aggression from start to finish to occupy Korea.

Such being the historical facts notwithstanding, faulting the writers of "History of Japan" who stated that after "the Meiji Restoration," Japan's "way of becoming an independent state was attained in the relationship of a double game of aggression against Korea and China," the Japanese reactionaries have ordered the part relative to overseas aggression deleted on the excuse of "the expression being too much of a jump of logic."

This is what has completely distorted both the stark historical fact that Japan, after "the Meiji Restoration," ran amok in overseas aggression, getting a ride on the coattails of the European and American powers, and the history of aggression against Korea by the two wars of aggression, and this is an unpardonable criminal act bent on erasing the historical facts.

The Japanese reactionaries through the new textbooks have also schemed to deny the criminal act of the seizure of land perpetrated by the Japanese imperialists in Korea.

The so-called "land survey work" carried out by the Japanese imperialists in Korea from 1910 through 1918 was from start to finish a vicious act of colonial plunder perpetrated in order to create the base to economically enslave and exploit the Korean people.

Through such "land survey work" the Japanese imperialists wrested no less than 1 million chongbo of land, and various companies such as the notorious "Tongch'ok Hoesa" [Oriental Development Company] and Japanese landlords converted 171,000 chongbo of land to their ownership. And the Japanese imperialists raised land rents 10-20 percent as a whole and seized more than 60-70 percent of agricultural products harvested, and shipped enormous amounts of agricultural products to Japan every year.

Such historical facts prove that the Japanese imperialist "land survey work" was carried out in order to create a politicoeconomic base for their colonial rule in Korea and Japan's capitalistic development.

Nevertheless, the Japanese reactionaries are maneuvering to cover up the innermost intentions, plunderous objectives, and criminal aftereffects of the "land survey work" the Japanese imperialists had cruelly carried out.

Originally in the "history of the world," the new high school textbook, the "land survey work" carried out by the Japanese imperialists was amended and supplemented closer to the truth, insufficient though it was, to read "it had its objectives in verifying land ownership and turning land taxes into a financial source for colonial rule." But the Japanese reactionaries, putting forward the sophistry that "the objectives of the land survey work" were "in transplanting large numbers of Japanese farmers in Korea to have the

Japanese immigrants till the surveyed lands," have had the part that "land taxes" were turned into "a financial source for colonial rule" erased from the textbook of the "history of the world." And they have had the textbook written as if the "land survey work" viciously carried out by the Japanese imperialists "had its objectives in verifying land ownership and collecting land taxes and making it possible for Japanese to own land." This is what faithfully repeats today the sophistry the Japanese imperialists had come up with when proclaiming their brigandish "land survey ordinance" more than 70 years ago, and constitutes what has retreated by far, compared with the earlier textbook.

It is evident that such brazen maneuvering of the Japanese reactionaries is from start to finish a wicked yet foolish one bent on erasing the aggressive, plunderous character and objectives of the "land survey work" carried out by the method of fraud, cheating, and barefaced robbery.

Such maneuvering to beautify and cover up the aggressive, plunderous nature of the "land survey work," one of the gravest crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in the Japanese imperialist history of colonial rule over Korea graphically bespeaks how recklessly the Japanese reactionaries are at present going berserk in distorting the criminal history of their predecessors.

The criminal act to erase the stark history of crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people is also being perpetrated in describing not only the "land survey work" but also the atrocity of massacre of Koreans at the time of the 3.1 movement and the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 and the machinations to perpetrate economic plunder and obliterate the Korean nation.

Constituting direct instances of them are that the Japanese reactionaries have had the description in the textbook of "history of the world" that "a starvation life had been forced" upon the peoples in the areas occupied by the Japanese imperialists "amended" on the excuse of it being "an exaggerated description" and also of there having been "a starvation life caused by natural calamities"; and that they have forced the textbook to tell a lie that "at no time has it been banned" to teach Korean language and use Korean language at Korean schools during the Japanese imperialist period. Moreover, about "ch'angssi kaemyong" [create a new family name and change the given name], too, which had ordered the family name and the given name peculiar to the Koreans changed the Japanese way, they have had the textbook twist the fact, claiming that the change had not been enforced as a matter of "policy."

All these graphically bespeak how shameless is the act of the Japanese reactionaries to falsify the history of the Japanese imperialist-rule in Korea, and to what extent they are going berserk in erasing the Japanese imperialist history of crimes that could not be purged for a thousand years to come.

The reactionary nature of the maneuvering of the Japanese reactionaries to distort Korean history is manifesting itself even more graphically in that,

falsifying the cause of the outbreak of the Korean War, they are positively beautifying and backing up the U.S. imperialists, the implacable enemy of the Korean people.

The Korean War was a war of aggression provoked by the U.S. imperialists with their ambition of world hegemony and strategic objective to obliterate the fledgling republic and dominate the whole of Korea, and ultimately invade the Far East and the Asian Continent. This is a historical truth that no one could cover up or falsify.

The U.S. imperialists had ceaselessly perpetrated military provocations from the first day of their illegal occupation of south Korea in order to invade the northern half of the republic, and early in 1950, had a war plan completely ready to provoke an all-out war in Korea. Warmonger MacArthur, giving special instructions (11-point instructions) to Syngman Rhee, traitor of all time, in February 1950, also ordered him to provoke war before July. A fellow named Dulles who sneaked into south Korea in June of that year, went as far north as the 38th parallel and made a final inspection of the state of preparedness for the provocation of war, and at secret talks held at the U.S. Embassy, ordered puppet Syngman Rhee to launch "counterpropaganda" that north Korea "invaded first" and at the same time, "commence attacking north Korea."

All these facts graphically prove that it was none other than the U.S. imperialists who provoked the Korean War.

Nevertheless, the Japanese reactionaries, even in the recent revision of the textbook for worse, have still schemed to lessen or cover up the aggressive colors and diabolical crimes of the U.S. imperialists as the provoker of the Korean War.

Bespeaking this well is the fact that the "History of the World," the textbook made public this time after the "approval" of the Japanese authorities, presents a fabrication, completely reversing black and white, that "the clash of the armed forces of the North and South at the 38th parallel of the north latitude caused the outbreak of the Korean War," and that after unjustifiably criticizing us at the UN Security Council convened at the request of the United States, "the United States made military intervention."

That the Japanese reactionaries are so distorting and falsifying the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists responsible for the dichotomy of our national territory, division of our nation, and provocation of the Korean War has its wicked objectives in rationalizing their own machinations for reinvasion of south Korea and the plot to create "two Koreas," which are being perpetrated with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists.

The act of the Japanese reactionaries to falsify history, completely reversing aggressors and victims of aggression, war criminals and war victims, is an unbearable criminal act which debases the Korean people who are energetically launching the anti-U.S. struggle for the reunification of the country and national sovereign rights, and trifles with the world people.

The act of the Japanese reactionaries to falsify history is one that has graphically revealed their ambition to ride on the coattails of the U.S. imperialists into reinvading south Korea and conquering Asia, and realizing their old dream of "the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," and that it is a link in their machinations for overseas expansion bent on realizing that ambition.

The objectives the Japanese reactionaries are pursuing through such maneuvering to distort history lie in justifying machinations for their "metamorphosis into a military power" and overseas expansion, creating an illusion about imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, among the Japanese people by preaching that Japanese imperialism is neither aggressor nor plunderer. And, just as they have beautified and embellished the history of aggression and crimes perpetrated by the Japanese imperialists, by preaching that the maneuvering of today's Japanese militarists for overseas expansion is by no means an act of aggression and crime, they are also pursuing the wicked objectives to spread the idea of militarism among the Japanese people, especially among Japanese youths and juveniles, and use them as cannon fodder for overseas aggression. The danger lies in that with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists the Japanese reactionaries, simultaneously with persistently perpetrating machinations to reinvade Korea and focusing the maneuvering for distortion on the history of Korean-Japanese relations, are comprehensively distorting their history of aggression against Korea. The danger is growing with each passing day because the Japanese reactionaries are stepping up Japan's "metamorphosis into a military power" and conclusion of a "tripartite military alliance" between the United States, Japan, and south Korea.

He who goes berserk in perpetrating overseas aggression, by distorting and falsifying the stark historical facts, cannot escape destruction. This is the truth history proves.

The Japanese reactionaries, no matter what cunning stratagems they may resort to, cannot rationalize the history of aggression and crimes perpetrated by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in bygone days.

The Japanese reactionaries must forthwith stop their criminal machinations to distort Korean history, straighten out without delay the distorted and falsified historical facts, and give up their maneuvering to reinvade Korea.

Our people, in the future the same as in the past, shall go forward to resolutely struggle opposing the machinations of the Japanese reactionaries to distort Korean history and reinvade Korea.

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## JAPANESE IMPERIALIST ATROCITY OF COLONIAL PLUNDER OF THE KOREAN ECONOMY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 58-64

[Article by Ch'ae T'ae-hyong]

[Text] Today the Japanese militarists, who have been brought back to life with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists, are sneaking into south Korea and Asian countries with the wicked ambition to regain their old position, and they are entering the stage as a dangerous force of aggression.

The Japanese militarists, who brought untold misfortunes and sufferings to history and mankind with their aggression and plunder in bygone days, beautifying and embellishing the criminal acts committed by them instead of apologizing for them, are rather stepping up preparations for reinvasion.

We shall never tolerate the aggression machinations of the Japanese reactionaries, and for the criminal acts committed by the Japanese imperialists in Korea in bygone days, criminal acts unpardonable for a thousand years to come, go on to curse them generation after generation.

Japanese imperialism, occupying our country for nearly a half century and enforcing harsh colonial rule unheard-of in history, had brutally suppressed and massacred the Korean people, and perpetrating brigandish economic plunder, inflicted untold misfortunes and sufferings on our people.

To expose one by one the Japanese imperialist atrocities of plunder perpetrated against our people has important significance in enhancing the class consciousness of our party members and working people and smashing the reinvasion machinations of the Japanese reactionaries.

The diabolically wicked Japanese imperialists, obliterating all the rights and freedoms of our people at the point of the bayonet from the first day of their occupation of Korea, had restrained the independent development of our national economy, and plundering our country's rich natural resources lock, stock, and barrel, the scoundrels had gone berserk in turning Korea into a permanent colony of theirs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In bygone days the Japanese imperialists, occupying Korea, took away our country's precious resources at random and perpetrated all kinds of machinations to obliterate the Korean people's national consciousness and our national culture." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 1, p 459)

The Japanese imperialists, by establishing their colonial economic domination system in our country and strengthening their monopoly domination of the Korean economy and by thoroughly taking away all the human and material resources necessary for the prosecution of their war of aggression, had graphically revealed the plundering nature of Japanese imperialism as brigand.

The atrocity of economic plunder perpetrated by the Japanese imperialist occupiers of Korea was the most harsh unparalleled in any colonial history, and the very shameless surpassing by far medieval exploitation and plunder.

What constituted an important content of the Japanese imperialist atrocity of colonial plunder of the Korean economy was their plunder of the rich material resources of our country.

For the imperialists, to secure cheaper and richer sources of raw materials arises as a vital demand, but in the case of the Japanese imperialists without a lot of domestic resources as a come-lately capitalist state, it came to arise as an even more pressing question. In particular, as they began expanding their war of aggression, the Japanese imperialists schemed to resolve the enormous amounts of materials needed for their munitions industry by the method of taking away Korea's rich resources lock, stock, and barrel.

The Japanese imperialist occupiers as the first priority had grappled with plundering land resources with a view to laying the socioeconomic base for their colonial rule. The scoundrels, by the method of resorting to all kinds of fraud and cheating, had carried out brigandish "land survey work" between 1910 and 1918.

The objectives of the "land survey work" carried out by the Japanese imperialists lay in creating a socioeconomic base favorable to their colonial rule by plundering large areas of fertile land from the Korean peasants and cementing the feudalistic production relations in the Korean rural areas. Again, by separating the peasants from land through the "land survey work," the Japanese imperialists had aimed at creating a lot of industrial labor reserves and creating conditions favorable to their capital investment and accumulation.

In order to implement the "land survey work," the Japanese imperialists had organized a "Temporary Land Survey Bureau" in the "Government-General" and enforced evil laws such as "land survey law," "regulations relative to the application of the land survey law," and "land survey ordinance," and mobilizing not only many full-time survey members but even military troops, military police, and civilian police, gone berserk in plundering land going around to survey the plains areas and rural areas of our country.

The viciousness and cunningness of the "land survey work" were graphically revealed in the "survey work" for the verification of land ownership conducted

based on the "land survey ordinance." Section 4 of the "land survey ordinance" provided: "The land owner shall file with the Director of Temporary Land Survey Bureau within the period specified by the Governor-General of Korea a statement of his name or appellation, address, and the location, category, address number of his land, nameplate at the gate of the land, grade and size of the land." This, setting up complex contents, forms, and procedures of the statement to be filed, was one that proclaimed that failing to file the statement as specified, land ownership could not be acknowledged. At the time, most of the Korean peasants either had not been aware of the filing of such statement in force or even if they had been aware of it, because of the contents being so fastidious and complex, were unable to file the statement as specified. No small numbers of the Korean peasants, because of their racial antipathy against the Japanese imperialists, were not willing to meekly obey the demands of the scoundrels. As a result, large numbers of the Korean peasants came to be robbed of large areas of their land by the scoundrels for nothing in return, for failure to follow the procedures of "filing the statement" within the specified period.

The land the Japanese imperialists had plundered through the "land survey work" amounted to more than 1 million chongbo in the case of farmlands alone.

The "land survey work" enforced by the Japanese imperialists was part of their colonial plunder policy aimed at land seizure from start to finish, and even though land ownership changed hands under the "land survey ordinance," the feudalistic land ownership relations remained unchanged. Large numbers of the Korean peasants, robbed of their land, became tenant peasants or losing employment, became a nomadic people, and some of them became hired hands.

The Japanese imperialists had extensively plundered Korea's forestry resources too. By proclaiming "forestry ordinance" in June 1911 and "forest land survey ordinance" in May 1918 and by carrying out so-called "forest land survey work," they in 1924 converted more than 13 million chongbo or more than 80 percent of the total of 16 million chongbo of Korea's forest land to "the state ownership of Japan," and the remainder to the ownership of individual Japanese scoundrels and pro-Japanese Korean traitors.

Having plundered Korean land, invoking the legal authority of their colonial ruling apparatus, and revamped the feudalistic exploiting relations, the Japanese imperialists had extensively perpetrated, based on them, their machinations to seize agricultural products in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Japanese imperialists shipped to Japan every year more than 10 million sok of rice produced by the labor of the Korean peasants." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 2, pp 349-350)

What constituted the basics in the Japanese imperialist plunder of Korean agricultural products was our country's rich white rice taken away in large quantities. In Korea, every year the scoundrels had plundered rice exceeding 10 million sok in quantity. Only to quote the extremely conservative figures acknowledged by the Japanese imperialist occupiers, the rice shipped

from Korea to Japan throughout the period of Japanese imperialist occupation exceeded 160 million sok, and with the miscellaneous grains added to it, the total amounted to no less than 260 million sok.

In order to extensively plunder the rich Korean rice, the Japanese imperialists had formulated so-called "rice production increase plan" into the 1920s and further intensified their exploitation and plunder of the Korean peasants, and viciously perpetrated their machinations, even implementing the compulsory "system of rice delivery to the government" as they began expanding their war of aggression in the 1930s through succeeding years. The "rice production increase plan" formulated by the Japanese imperialists, as the scoundrels themselves acknowledged, was "no more than a plan mainly to ship to Japan agricultural products as much as possible," and the "rice delivery system" enforced by the scoundrels was part of their wartime policy of plunder aimed at totally raking in everything from the Korean rural areas.

Just to quote the conservative data released by the Japanese imperialists, the rice, and the wheat and barley the scoundrels had plundered in Korea in the name of "wartime delivery" from 1941 to 1945, the year they were defeated, amounted to no less than 50 million sok and 7 million sok, respectively.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors, in the name of "delivery," had taken away not only grains but also everything of every kind--beast of burden such as cattle, rice straw, straw rope, straw rice bag, and even wild edible greens such as fernbrake and broad bellflower root. In enforcing the "delivery system," the scoundrels had predetermined the "delivery amount" and rammed it down the throat of the Korean peasants by the household and taken away even the grain kept by the peasants for use as food and as seed grain, and when the "delivery amount" was not met in full, they perpetrated the atrocities to mobilize the police and government officials and search house by house or even beat up, arrest, and jail the peasants and take away the last grain of rice.

Thus the "delivery system" was a brigandish system of seizure under which the Japanese imperialists had stripped the Korean rural areas of everything at the point of the bayonet, and a barbaric wartime system of ruthless seizure unparalleled in human history.

The cunning Japanese imperialists, enforcing colonial agricultural policies in Korea such as the "rural development movement" and "nammyon pukyang" [cotton-raising in the south and sheep-raising in the north], had plundered not only food but also untold quantities of agricultural raw materials. They had robbed fiber materials such as cotton, flax, and silkworm cocoon in the name of so-called "joint sales system"; industrial crops and chemical materials such as tobacco, ginseng, and opium through the "government monopoly system"; and they had also plundered large quantities of livestock such as cattle, horse, and pig.

Just to quote the data formally released by the "Government-General of Korea," the cotton the Japanese imperialists had plundered from Korea between 1911 and 1942 amounted to no less than 600,000 tons in cotton ball form.



So-called "government monopoly system" enforced by the scoundrels was a plunder system aimed at totally robbing everything designated as the objects of government monopoly, as they pleased. The Japanese imperialists, enforcing strict control and intervention over the production and sale of monopoly goods, had made it impossible for anyone but the designated ones to produce them. As a case in point, by banning even the cultivation of tobacco which the Korean peasants used to grow along the sides of their fields in small quantities for home consumption until the enforcement of the "Korean tobacco monopoly ordinance" in April 1921, the Japanese imperialists had taken away the right of our peasants to grow even a few bunches of tobacco for home consumption in the small private plots around their dwellings.

The Japanese imperialists had also plundered untold quantities of beat of burden and domestic animal the Korean peasants had been raising. The scoundrels had robbed more than 100,000 head of cattle from Korea every year, and only to quote the conservative data released by the Japanese imperialists, the scoundrels had shipped to Japan more than 1.7 million head of Korean cattle on the hoof throughout their occupation period. Out of the total, more than 400,000 head were taken away in the name of compulsory "delivery" during the Pacific War.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors, in taking away Korea's rich underground resources too, had revealed their brigandish nature to the hilt as aggressor, as plunderer.

Monopolizing all the resources of Korea by government power and brute force already in the early period of their occupation and subsequently grappling in real earnest with plundering our country's underground resources, the Japanese imperialists had robbed untold quantities of the precious underground resources.

The underground resource the Japanese imperialists had held as the most important object of plunder in Korea was gold. Only to quote the extremely conservative data acknowledged by the scoundrels, the gold the Japanese imperialists had plundered in Korea through official channels exceeded by far 363 tons. This is no more than a preliminary figure of computation of the classified total of the gold the Japanese imperialists had shipped out of Korea through "Bank of Chosen," an important part of whose duty it was to send gold to Japan's Mint Bureau. In addition, Japan's private monopolies and individuals such as Japanese landlords, capitalists, and businessmen also had stolen a lot of gold and taken it out of Korea.

Especially into the 1930s the Japanese imperialists had stepped up gold production in Korea in order to resolve the need of an enormous amount of foreign currency for the import of war supplies relative to the preparation and expansion of their war of aggression against the Continent, on the one hand, and grasping and exercising strict control over the circulation and consumption of gold, even more viciously perpetrated machinations to plunder gold in larger quantities. The scoundrels, enforcing "Korean gold production ordinance" in September 1937, had opened up a road which would make it possible for Japanese imperialist capital to penetrate gold mining and gold refining



even more, and created conditions which would make it possible for the scoundrels to collect all the gold produced in Korea into their own hands and plunder it all. And by enforcing "rules and regulations governing the use of gold" in December 1939, they even had put legal restrictions on the processing, selling and buying, and assignment of gold in the possession of the inhabitants. Based on this, the Japanese imperialists had even cruelly perpetrated the atrocity to rob the gold in the possession of the inhabitants and at the same time women's gold rings, not to mention the gold produced in Korea.

How frenziedly the Japanese imperialists had gone berserk in plundering our country's rich deposits of gold could be seen well by the one fact alone--the fact that introducing so-called "five-year plan for increasing gold production" in 1938, they had schemed to increase gold production by 10 tons each year from 1938 and raise the production level to 75 tons by 1942.

Let alone gold, the Japanese imperialists had plundered untold quantities of other underground resources of our country as well.

The scoundrels, as the demands for military minerals drastically increased especially after their provocation of the Sino-Japanese war, had attempted to resolve them by the method of plundering Korea's rich underground resources. The Japanese imperialists, establishing a "four-year plan for increasing the production of major resources" from 1938 to 1941 as one of their "wartime economic policies," had even more viciously perpetrated machinations to plunder various mineral resources in Korea. Enforcing what was called "ordinance for increasing the production of major minerals" in May 1938 in order to more handily perpetrate plunder, concentrating in the hands of Japanese monopolies the production of 25 kinds of minerals constituting important raw materials for the munitions industry, they had arranged to grant even more "bounty" and "subsidy" of various kinds for the production of the relevant minerals. This had the objectives in enabling the scoundrels to take out of Korea still more of important raw materials for the munitions industry, such as iron ore, scheelite, wulfenite, graphite, mica, alumstone, barite, fluorite, and magnesite, the deposits of which were totally absent in Japan or very small in deposits.

Only to quote the conservative data released by the Japanese authorities, between 1934 and 1944 the scoundrels had plundered from Korea various kinds of war materials such as more than 17.98 million tons of iron, more than 211,000 tons of zinc, and more than 680,000 tons of magnesite.

In addition, the Japanese imperialists had plundered large quantities of numerous kinds of war material resources such as silver, copper, lead, nickel, manganese, cobalt, lithium, monazite, graphite, fluorite, mica, asbestos, barite, alumstone, silica, agalmatolite, talc, cyanite, limestone, and coal.

How closely the Japanese imperialist aggressors were running their eyes over Korea's abundant underground resources and how frenziedly they were going berserk in plundering them could be seen amply by the one fact alone--the fact that the scoundrels, raving "Korean coal is so abundant that it is no

exaggeration to say that there is no need to worry about its production," had plundered every year more than 10 million tons of anthracite.

Along with Korea's underground resources, the Japanese imperialists had also plundered untold quantities of forestry resources and fishery resources. Only to quote the data released by the scoundrels, between 1931 and 1942 the Japanese imperialists had felled and taken away no less than 30 million board meters of timber, and between 1935 and 1945 right up to the time of their defeat, plundered 14.32 million tons of fishery products.

All the assets that the Japanese imperialist aggressors had taken away from Korea were permeated with our people's blood and sweat and resentment. The scoundrels, applying all kinds of medieval methods and modern imperialist methods of exploitation and plunder, had harshly exploited the Korean people and plundered our country's precious assets lock, stock, and barrel.

The Japanese imperialists had also intensified economic plunder against the Korean people through the colonial financial credit system.

"Bank of Chosen," the primary stronghold for the exploitation and plunder of Japanese financial capital against Korea, and other financial institutions such as the "Industrial Bank," "loan associations," and the finance department of "Oriental Development Company" had intensified plunder against the Korean people, resorting to various kinds of vicious techniques such as compulsory sale of government bonds, compulsory savings, and foreclosures by loan sharking. What the Japanese imperialists had plundered through financial institutions alone exceeded 12.5 billion yen up to the end of 1944, in the yen of that time.

With a view to extensively raking in from the Korean people the resources to meet the enormous financial needs growing as their war of aggression expanded, and the funds necessary for expanding the munitions industry, the Japanese imperialist occupiers had intensified cash plunder through the forced sale of government bonds to the Korean people. After moving over to so-called "war structure" in 1937, the scoundrels had schemed to meet the growing colonial financial expenditures caused by the war, by issuing all kinds of "public bonds" under innumerable names such as "China Incident Treasury bonds," "savings bonds," "patriotic bonds," and "key Korean industry bonds."

In plunder through the financial and monetary system, attaching great significance to plunder through taxes and continuing to contrive new kinds of taxes, the Japanese imperialists had perpetrated the machinations to ceaselessly raise the rates of the taxes.

Devising more than 50 kinds of taxes, the Japanese imperialists had perpetrated harsh plunder against the Korean people. Enforcing so-called "Korean inheritance tax ordinance" in June 1934, the Japanese imperialists had levied tax called "inheritance tax" on the children inheriting assets from their parents, and even turned people having a soft drink into the object of plunder through tax, devising "soft drink tax."

The Japanese imperialists had intensified their plunder against the Korean people not only through the forced sale of government bonds and heavy taxes, but also through compulsory savings. Fabricating what was called "savings association" in the name of so-called "national savings movement," the scoundrels had forced the wage earners to save a certain percentage of their measly wages every time they were paid, and even applied the brigandish method to cash-sales establishments such as stores and restaurants to force them to save a certain percentage of their sales proceeds. And the "savings association" organized at every *ri* and *tong*, allocating predetermined "savings target" to each household, had forced them to save the allocated amounts.

Thus the Japanese imperialist aggressors not only had robbed every bit of all resources in Korea, but perpetrated the brigandish colonial plunder, raking in every penny of the meager income of the Korean people.

The brigandish Japanese imperialists had also destroyed at random the priceless cultural heritages of our country and plundered a lot of them.

In addition, immeasurable were also the properties the Japanese imperialists had robbed while enforcing their policy of harsh suppression against the Korean people--properties such as dwellings and other assets they had destroyed and set fire to, and the dwellings and lands they had taken away, driving out the inhabitants by force on the excuse of military installation projects. Only to quote the case of the Noguch financial clique's construction of the Changjin River Power Plan in 1935, the dwellings buried under water at the bottom of Changjin Lake were 7,000, and the inhabitants who lost their dwellings and lands, more than 60,000.

What constituted an important part of the plunder atrocity perpetrated by the Japanese imperialists in Korea in bygone days was their unlimited plunder of Korea's human resources.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In our country which used to be Japan's labor market, not only were the workers subjected to all kinds of discriminatory oppression and barbaric exploitation in the homeland, but large numbers of the workers were taken to Japan under various pretexts such as so-called 'voluntary enlistment,' 'job service,' and 'drafting'; and their numbers exceeded 1.5 million." (Ibid., p 264)

Having turned the whole of this land of ours into a living hell at the point of the bayonet, the Japanese imperialists had resorted to any means and method, fair or foul, to plunder our country's human resources with a view to satisfying their military and economic needs for labor force.

The Japanese imperialists, turning our country into their cheap labor market, had intensified all kinds of racial oppression and exploitation, on the one hand, and taken large numbers of Korean workers to Japan by force, using methods of deception and mollification, threat and blackmail. With a view to resolving their wartime labor shortage especially at the time of their aggression against the Continent and the Pacific War, the Japanese imperialists had drafted even more Koreans and put them to barbaric harsh work.

The scoundrels, early on drafting Korean youths under the signboard of so-called "voluntary enlistment" and "job service," had schemed to meet the labor shortage in Japan proper, and as their war of aggression expanded, their scheme became even more vicious.

The Japanese imperialist maneuvering to draft Korean labor force began to be launched in real earnest in 1937 when the Sino-Japanese War broke out. From that time on large numbers of Korean youths were taken to Japan by force to military installation construction sites such as coal mines and other mineral mines, railways and roads, harbors and airfields and to munitions factories, and they came to be subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression under stringent surveillance and control.

The "drafting" that began in 1939 was in fact a plot of the Japanese imperialists to draft Korean youths by force and make them serve the objectives of the scoundrels in the prosecution of their war of aggression. The scoundrels proclaimed and enforced "national drafting ordinance" in October 1939, and revising it for worse in October 1940, moved over to compulsory "drafting" in real earnest. Subsequently in September 1943 they enforced "revised national drafting ordinance," and proclaiming "ordinance for drafting all people in the prime of manhood" in August 1944, intensified one notch higher their machinations for compulsory drafting of labor force.

At that time the Japanese imperialists, ramming down the throat of every province, every county, every myon regardless of the labor source being available or not, quotas to fill the nearly 1 million "draftees" projected in so-called "national mobilization plan" and mobilizing the police, military police, and reactionary government officials, had gone berserk in coming up with the necessary numbers. About the brutality of such Japanese imperialist "drafting" plot, even the Japanese scoundrels spit out the truth: "By trying to carry out the recruitment by persuasion it was utterly impossible to come up with the projected numbers.

"Thus the labor section of the county or the myon raided the bedrooms where men were sleeping, in the dead of the night or in the wee hours of the morning, and also driving trucks to the middle of the dry field or paddy field where men were working, loaded them onto the trucks without any explanation. By such means forming groups of them and sending them to the coal mines in Hokkaido and Kyushu, they discharged their responsibility by such outrageous act."

Thus the Japanese imperialist plot for compulsory "drafting" was perpetrated literally by a barbaric method bearing a close resemblance to the vicious atrocity of the white hunters for slaves in Africa in the past period.

Not only had the Japanese imperialists gone berserk in drafting the targets for "drafting," but forced upon them a completely medieval slave labor, fascist discipline, and miserable subhuman life. More than half the workers "drafted" by the scoundrels by force were put to hard labor in dangerous coal mines and other mineral mines, and 60-70 percent of the "drafted workers" accounting for 50 percent of the coal miners in Hokkaido worked in underground



pits. The "drafted" workers taken to other military installation construction sites and munitions factories were also put to the most dangerous and backbreaking work. At the hard labor sites without labor safety facilities and labor protection conditions of any kind they often lost their lives or became crippled on account of labor accidents occurring one after another. What is more, under the pretext of "safeguarding secrecy" the Japanese imperialists perpetrated without hesitation the atrocity of massacring them en masse after the completion of a project.

The known number alone of the Korean workers sacrificed between 1940 and 1944 on account of the barbaric massacre atrocity of the Japanese imperialists after being subjected to slave labor in Japan's coal mines exceeds by far 60,000.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors, taking large numbers of Korean youths and men in the prime of manhood to Japan in the name of "drafting," had put them to slave labor, on the one hand, and drafting all Koreans considered able-bodied from old people to women and even young students under the pretexts of "patriotic labor brigade" and "labor service," driven them into forced labor in areas near their residences.

Indeed, the labor drafting plot perpetrated by the Japanese imperialist aggressors in Korea was a barbaric act of plundering human resources; the most harsh, brigandish act of exploitation to impose on the Korean people the heavy burden of their war of aggression; a rarely seen act of human slaughter that mercilessly robbed the lives of large numbers of the Korean people.

The diabolically wicked Japanese imperialists, as if such brigandish plunder they had perpetrated over nearly half a century was not enough, even destroyed every one of the few factories, enterprises, and communications facilities the Korean people had built with blood and sweat, before fleeing in defeat.

On account of the colonial plunder atrocity by the Japanese imperialist occupiers, the liberated Korean economy came to take on extreme backwardness and deformity, and our people had no alternative but to live a life of blood and tears as they were subjected to untold misfortunes and impoverishment.

The historical facts show that the Japanese imperialists are indeed the most vicious aggressors who brutally plundered and destroyed the Korean economy in bygone days, and the implacable enemy who inflicted all kinds of misfortune and suffering on our people.

The Japanese militarists, even as time passes and generations change, could never lessen in the least or cover up the plunder atrocity they perpetrated in Korea in bygone days. The Japanese reactionaries must necessarily reflect deeply on the crimes perpetrated in Korea in bygone days and apologize before all of the Korean people, pay for the enormous damage inflicted on us during the period of their colonial rule, and return all the assets they plundered.

Nevertheless, implementing a policy of hostility against our republic, the Japanese reactionaries are today openly launching the act of obstructing



the reunification of Korea, and as they further widen the road of reinvasion of south Korea, they are foolishly entertaining the delusion of realizing their old dream of "the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" in return for taking sides with the U.S. imperialist Asia aggression plot.

The times have changed, and the Korean people are no longer the Korean people of yesterday.

The Japanese reactionaries, whatever vicious and cunning machinations they may resort to, could not escape the responsibility for the crimes perpetrated in Korea in bygone days.

The machinations of the Japanese reactionaries who, instead of drawing deserved lessons from the shameful history of bygone days, are piling up still newer crimes, shall inevitably be frustrated.

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